



Historical and
Geographical
Miscellany of the
United States.

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GONNELL



AN

Historical and Geographical MISCELLANY

OF THE

UNITED STATES

COMPILED BY
JESSE W. BONNELL



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PREFACE.



For many years I have taken pleasure in collecting fragments of information relating to the various peculiar features of United States History and Geography. Many of these facts, I believe, have never been in print.

That the publication of these facts may be of special service and significance to the student and general reader, I have incorporated, by permission, considerable matter from other published works. In all such instances, I have drawn from absolutely reliable sources.

It has been found practically impossible, within the scale of pages herein contained, to go into the details of every topic treated; and for this reason the reader is cited to authorities, where he may find much of special interest for future reading.

I am under obligation to many publishers, authors, State Librarians, Historical Societies, public men, and professional friends for information, suggestions and courteous favors. Following is given the principal authorities quoted, and bibliographic references for future reading:

The Confederacy of the New England Colonies, and its principal purposes may be found in most school histories. See Lodge's *Short History of the New England Colonies*; Doyle's *English Colonies in America*; Howard Preston's *Documents Illustrative of American History*.

The Albany Convention and Franklin's Plan of a Federal Union. See the larger histories,—Bancroft

(final edition, N. Y., 1886), Hildreth, Schouler, Tucker, McMaster, Ridpath, Lossing. No. 9 of the Old South Leaflets; Howard Preston's *Documents*. The illustration of "Franklin's snake", found on page 4, is taken from D. H. Montgomery's *Leading Facts in American History*, by permission of Mr. Montgomery, and his publishers, Messrs. Ginn & Co.

The Stamp Act Congress.—**The First and Second Continental Congress.**—**The Declaration of Independence.**—**The Articles of Confederation.**—**The Federal Constitution.**—See the larger histories. Fiske's *Civil Government in the United States* is a delightful little book to read for certain features of this period; see especially Chap. VIII., from which I have quoted by permission of Mr. Fiske and his publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. See also, Fiske's *Critical Period of American History, 1783—1789*. The bibliographic notes in Mr. Fiske's books are of special value to young readers. Alexander Johnson's *History of American Politics*. Bancroft's *History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States*. John Hopkins' University Studies, II., v.—vi., Henry Carter Adams, *Education in the United States, 1789—1816*; VIII., i.—ii., Albion W. Small, *The Beginnings of American Nationality*, which deals with the constitutional relation between the Continental Congress and the Colonies and States; Gen. Francis A. Walker's article in the Forum for June, 1895, *Growth of American Nationality*. Howard Preston's *Documents*. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, of the Old South Leaflets. Mrs. Lamb's article in MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, April, 1885, *The Framers of the Constitution*.

The Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States convened in Independence Hall, May 25, 1787. The doors were closed and an injunction of strict secrecy was put upon each member. The result of the work was

made known the following September, but the proceedings of the Convention were not revealed for fifty years after, when every man who had taken part in it was dead. In 1860, the notes Madison had taken were published by Congress. During the four months of the Convention 1,300 speeches were delivered. Of these Gouverneur Morris made 191, James Wilson, 150, Elbridge Gerry, 100, Roger Sherman and James Madison, each 122, Charles Pickney, 90, and John Randolph, 85.

There is no period in American history of so great importance, and at the same time so little understood, as the period from 1763 to 1789. The reader may well peruse the works above cited under this heading; and should he have access to an extensive public library, he should inquire for Gilpin's compilation, *The Papers of James Madison*; Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*; James Bryce's *The American Commonwealth* (new revised edition just out); Herman von Holst's *Constitutional and Political History of the United States*; Lalor's *Cyclopædia of Political Science, Political Economy, and Political History of the United States*; The "American Statesmen" series of biography, edited by J. T. Morse.

Our National Flag. See Major-General Schuyler Hamilton's *The Flag of the United States*; Admiral George Henry Preble's *History of the Flag of the United States*.

The Great Seal of the United States. See Lossing's article in *HARPER'S MAGAZINE*, July, 1856; Lander's article in *MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY*, May-June, 1893; Gaillard Hunt's *Seal of the United States* (department of State, 1892); various original documents, in the department of State, Journals of Congress, etc. By permission of the Editors of the *YOUTH'S COMPANION* I use the article and illustration published in the *COMPANION* of March 9, 1893.

Territorial Development of the United States.

As a basis for the paragraphs on territorial development I have taken Townsend MacConn's *Historical Geography*, and have verified its statements by data from the United States Geological Survey and other reliable sources. The colored maps of Mr. MacConn's book, 43 in number, are unique in their portrayal of our country as it appeared after each change it has gone through, from its discovery until to-day, and they afford the greatest mechanical aid for the study of United States history that has come to my notice. Bulletin 13 of the U. S. Geological Survey by Gannett, *Boundaries of the States and the United States*; The "American Commonwealth" series edited by Horace E. Scudder.

Origin of the Names and Nicknames of the States.

Considerable aid has been received in this connection from State Librarians, Historical Societies and State Secretaries. I am, also, indebted to Malcolm Townsend's *U. S.* Mr. Townsend has exhibited exceptional taste of discrimination in the selection of material for his book. Pages 179—361 are a repository of rare information, relating to the Constitution, Political Parties, and the Presidents, with illustrations of the tombs, vaults, monuments, tablets and memorials of the deceased ex-Presidents, and their wives. I know of no other work of this character that contains so much that is really rare and valuable. The classification of details is perfect. I have also drawn from Jacques W. Redway's *Manual of Geography*. This book renders the latest discoveries in Geography available for the use of teachers. A part of the work is devoted to the discussion of old traditions that still cumber many text-books, and still linger in the minds of those who have not kept pace with recent investigation. The appendix contains a list of references for geographical reading, that will be found helpful by many.

The Story of the States, edited by Elbridge S. Brooks.

The Louisiana Purchase is a topic of absorbing interest. For further reading see Rev. William Barrow's *Oregon*; *THE NATION*, March 15, 22, 29, and April 12, 1883. "American Statesmen" series, Gilman's *James Monroe*.

The Missouri Compromise, and Kansas-Nebraska Bill. See Alexander Johnson's *History of American Politics*; H. von Holst's *Constitutional and Political History of the United States*; American History Leaflets, No. 17, *Documents Relating to the Kansas-Nebraska Act*.

I deem it unnecessary to give a more extended list of references. All of the works referred to are, with few exceptions, single volumes, and within easy reach of those with limited means. When the reader has perused these he will be able to judge what he should take up next. If, however, this book should fall into the hands of a reader desiring an elaborate list of references, he is referred to *References to the Constitution of the United States*, and *References to the History of the Presidential Administrations*, by William E. Foster.

GRANT, IND., August, 1895.

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PART I.



PART I.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPIRIT OF UNION AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

THERE is something sacred in the history of the American Colonies. There is nothing better calculated to develop the judgment of young minds, and to teach them practical lessons from the vast range of human experience than the reading and the study of the early annals of Our Country.

How often, when studying the Colonial Period, are we impressed with the thought that truly

“God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;”

and that

“There’s a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.”

Up to the time of the Revolutionary War, Independence, more than the right of local government, was unthought of, and thus it is especially interesting to trace the development of the spirit of union and independence in the Colonies which were the beginning of a Republic, which now stands pre-eminent among the great powers of the earth.

Confederacy of New England Colonies.—The earliest league in America, among white people at least, was the confederacy of the New England colonies formed in 1643, between Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Haven and Connecticut colonies. Rhode Island and Maine wished to join the other colonies in this confederacy, but as the former had

established freedom of worship, according to the idea of Roger Williams, and as the latter continued to hold to the English Church they were both refused. In this case, as in the persecutions of the Quakers, the Puritans exhibited their inconsistency of intolerance.

The object of the confederacy of the Puritan colonies was a common protection against the Indians, and the encroachment of the Dutch and French settlers, and lasted till 1684 when the charter of Massachusetts was withdrawn by Charles II.

The Albany Convention and Franklin's Plan for a Permanent Federal Union.—At the time of the formation of the New England Confederacy in 1643 the northern and southern colonies along the Atlantic coast were distinct groups separated by the unsettled portion of the central zone. The settlement of Pennsylvania, beginning in 1681, filled this gap and made the colonies continuous from the French frontier of Canada to the Spanish frontier of Florida."

In 1689 war broke out in Europe between England and France and their respective colonies in America took up the quarrel. The Indians of Canada and Maine assisted the French, and the Five Nations of New York aided the English. This war lasted eight years, and is referred to as King William's War. It was ended by the treaty of Ryswick and neither the French nor the English gained anything in the way of territory.

In 1702, during the reign of Queen Anne, war was again declared by England against Spain and France. This time the Five Nations took no part in the war as they had made a treaty with the French a short time previous. This contest lasted eleven years and the English gained Acadia.

In 1744 began King George's War which lasted four years. As in previous wars it grew out of difficulties between England and France and closed without the boundaries between the French and English territory being decided.

Finally in 1754 the final struggle between the English and French in America began, and this is known in history as the FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. The conflict this time

lasted nine years. In fact hostilities had never ceased between the French and English in America after the opening of King William's War in 1689.

At the beginning of this war the English occupied a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast from what is now northern Maine to Florida. Both England and France claimed the country west of the Alleghanies, along the Ohio, and the French held the disputed territory by more than sixty military posts.

When it was seen by the English colonists that a general conflict might be expected a convention of the colonies north of the Potomac was assembled at Albany, for the purpose of renewing the alliances with the Six Nations, and to consider what else might be done. This convention is known in history as the ALBANY CONGRESS. Fiske, in his "CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES" calls attention to the word "Congress," as used in this connection. For he writes, "If it had been a legislative body it would have more likely been called a parliament. But of course it was nothing of the sort. It was a diplomatic body composed of delegates representing the state governments, like European congresses—like the Congress of Berlin, for example, which tried to adjust the Eastern Question in 1878."

It was before this Congress that Benjamin Franklin laid his famous *plan for a permanent federal union*. * "The plan proposed a grand council or congress of forty-eight members, chosen by the several assemblies, the representatives of each colony to be, in number, in proportion to the contribution of each to the general treasury; that the congress should choose its own speaker and have the general management of all civil and military affairs, and to enact general laws in conformity to the British constitution and not in contravention of acts of the imperial parliament; to have a President-General (with Philadelphia the seat of government) appointed and paid by the crown, who should bear a negative or veto power on all acts of the congress, and to have, with the advice and consent of the congress, the appointment of all military officers and

* See Lossing's, "Our Country," Vol. I, page 529.

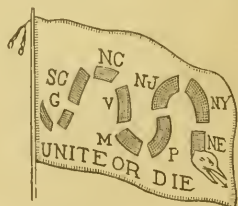
the entire management of Indian affairs, the civil officers to be appointed by the congress with the approval of the President-General. This plan of government was similar, in the leading features, to our National Constitution, in the framing of which Dr. Franklin bore a conspicuous part more than thirty years after the convention at Albany."

Franklin's Plan of Union was adopted by the Albany Congress and was submitted to the Lords of Trades and Plantations. That body did not approve of it, nor even recommend it to the consideration of the King. Neither was it favorably received by the assemblies, partly because the royal governors at first warmly recommended it, hence it was rejected by both the colonies and the crown, the former thinking that it was not democratic enough, and the latter believing that it was too democratic. One authority says that a part of Franklin's plan was to send representatives to the English Parliament and that the authorities in England "dreaded American union as the keystone of independence."

"The plan was afterward submitted to the several legislatures of the colonies, and was everywhere rejected because the need for union was nowhere strongly felt by the people."

Franklin's thoughts had been occupied with the topic of union for sometime previous to the sitting of the Albany Convention. At the close of an account in his newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, of the seizure by the French of the position at the Forks of the Ohio, he published, a rude wood cut representing a serpent, (the ancient emblem of *rigor*), separated into as many parts as there were English-American colonies, and under it, in large letters, the words, "UNITE OR DIE." This significant device, which seems to have been first used by Franklin, figured conspicuously at the opening of the Revolution twenty years afterward.

Peace was made in Paris, in 1763 between the three powers, England, France and Spain. Spain, who had also been at war with



England, ceded East and West Florida to the English Crown. France gave to Great Britain all her territory east of the Mississippi, from its source to the river Iberville, and from there through the Lake of Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico, and to Spain she ceded New Orleans, and all her territory west of the Mississippi River. By the provisions of this treaty the French lost all of their possession in America.

The Stamp Act Congress.—"Eleven years after the Albany Congress, upon the news that parliament had passed, the Stamp Act, a congress of nine colonies assembled at New York in October, 1765, to take action thereon." This Congress met in response to an invitation from Massachusetts and is known as the STAMP ACT CONGRESS. Twenty-seven delegates were present. The body continued in session fourteen days, and the whole subject of the rights and grievances of the colonists was fully discussed. John Cruger, of New York was assigned the duty of drafting a *Declaration of Rights*; Robert R. Livingston, of New York, prepared a *Petition to the King*; and James Otis, of Massachusetts, who had but a short time before declared that "Taxation without representation is tyranny," wrote a *Memorial to both Houses of Parliament*. These were adopted and have ever since been regarded as able state papers.

William Pitt, a prominent member of English Parliament, thought that it was wrong to tax the colonists, and Edmund Burke questioned the wisdom of such a policy. When the Stamp Act came up for discussion in Parliament Pitt was absent and Charles Townshend, who spoke in his stead, made a speech in defence of the Act. Colonel Barré, in his reply to Townshend, which is a masterpiece of satirical oratory, referred to the American patriots as *Sons of Liberty*. This speech greatly pleased the colonists, and they eagerly adopted the appellation, "Sons of Liberty," as a name for the associations which were formed by the patriots to resist the law. The Stamp Act was formally repealed, March 18, 1766.

First Continental Congress.—"Nine years elapsed without another congress. Meanwhile the political

excitement, with occasional lulls, went on increasing and some sort of coöperation between the colonial governments became habitual. In 1768, after parliament had passed the Townshend revenue acts, which imposed a duty on all the glass, paper, painters' colors, and tea which should thereafter be imported into the colonies, there was no congress, but Massachusetts sent a circular letter to the other colonies, inviting them to coöperate in measures of resistance and the other colonies responded favorably. In 1772, committees of correspondence between the towns of Massachusetts acted as a sort of provisional government for the commonwealth. In 1773 Dabney Carr, of Virginia, enlarged upon this idea, and committees of correspondence were forthwith instituted between the several colonies. Thus the habit of acting in concert began to be formed. In 1774, after parliament had passed an act overthrowing the government of Massachusetts along with other offensive measures, a congress assembled September 5th, in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia." Twelve colonies sent delegates, which numbered fifty-four in all. This congress declared that obedience was not due to any of the recent acts of parliament, and sustained Massachusetts in her resistance. It expressed a protest against standing armies being kept in the colonies without the consent of the people; and demanded the right to levy all taxes, and make all laws. Congress adjourned October 26, 1774, to meet May 10, 1775.

"This congress was called 'continental' to distinguish it from the 'provincial congresses' held in several of the colonies at about the same time. The thirteen colonies were indeed but a narrow strip on the edge of a vast, and in a large part, unexplored continent, but the word 'continental' was convenient for distinguishing between the whole confederacy and its several members.

"If the remonstrances adopted at the First Continental Congress had been heeded by the British government, and peace had followed, this congress would probably have been as temporary an affair as its predecessors; people would probably have waited until overtaken by some other emergency.

But, inasmuch as war followed, the congress assembled again in May, 1775, and thereafter became practically a permanent institution until it died of old age with the year 1788.

The Second Continental Congress.—"The Continental Congress began to exercise a certain amount of directive authority from the time of its first sitting in 1774. Such authority as it had arose simply from the fact that it represented an agreement on the part of the several governments to pursue a certain line of policy. It was a diplomatic and executive, but scarcely yet a legislative body. Nevertheless it was the visible symbol of a kind of union between the states. There never was a time when any one of the original states exercised the full honor of sovereignty. Not one of them was ever a small sovereign state like Denmark and Portugal. As they acted together under the common direction of the British government in 1759, the year of Quebec, so they acted together under the common direction of that revolutionary body, the Continental Congress, in 1775, the year of Bunker Hill." The battle of Lexington occurred on April 19, and on May 10th, the same day that Ethan Allen took Ticonderoga the SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS met at Philadelphia. It voted to raise twenty thousand men, and George Washington was appointed Commander-in-chief. A petition to the King was also prepared, but he refused to receive it. This destroyed all hope of reconciliation.

The Declaration of Independence.—In the following year, when independence was declared, it was done by the concerted action of all the colonies.

North Carolina took the first progressive step for independence, April 22, 1776, by declaring herself ready to concur with those in the other colonies in declaring independence.

Virginia, May 17, 1776, prepared the title of the document by directing her representatives to propose a "Declaration of Independence."

Rhode Island in May, 1776, ordered that the name of the "Colony of Rhode Island" be the oath of allegiance instead of to the "King of Great Britain."

Delegates to Congress of the various colonies, were in-

structed as follows:

North Carolina, concur in declaring independence.

Massachusetts, voice the sentiment of Congress.

Virginia, propose a declaration of independence.

Rhode Island, a declaration of independence.

New York, without instructions.

Connecticut, assent to a declaration of independence.

New Hampshire, favor a declaration of independence.

New Jersey, act as judgments dictated.

Pennsylvania, not instructed.

Maryland, forbidden to vote for independence.

Georgia, vote as they pleased.

South Carolina, free to their opinions.

Delaware, no restrictions.

This *feeling* for independence, culminated in Congress Friday, June 7, 1776, when Richard Henry Lee of Virginia moved "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britian, is and ought to be, totally dissolved."

This motion was seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts.

The history of this resolution is as follows:

JUNE 8, 1776.—"*Resolved*, That the resolutions respecting independency be referred to a committee of the whole Congress.

Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole; but not coming to any resolution, *Resolved*, a re-sitting for June 10.

JUNE 10, 1776.—Resolution agreed to in committee of the whole, read: "*Resolved*, That the consideration of the first resolution be postponed to Monday, the first day of July next; and in the meanwhile, that no time be lost, in case the Congress agree thereto, that a committee be appointed to prepare a declaration to the effect of the said first resolution, which is in these words: That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they

are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britian is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

JUNE 11, 1776.—"*Resolved*, That the committee for preparing the Declaration, consists of five:"

The committee chosen being Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Chairman, John Adams, of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, Robert R. Livingston, of New York.

JULY 1, 1776.—"*Resolved*, That this Congress will resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolutions respecting independency."

Postponement, under request of a colony, covered by resolution, for "to-morrow."

JULY 2, 1776.—

OFFICIAL RECORD;

Tuesday, July 2, 1776.

"The Congress resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee of the whole; which was agreed to as follows:

"*Resolved*, That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown and that all political connection between them, and the State of Great Britian is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." (Adopted in private session.)

"On resolution, Congress will meet tomorrow to take into their further consideration the declaration respecting independence."

JULY 3, 1776. The committee of the whole further considered the Declaration, and later in the day, *Resolved*, "That the Congress will tomorrow, again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration the Declaration of Independence."

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1776.—The "Declaration of Independence," as amended, adopted by the unanimous vote of the *Colonies* present, but not the unanimity of the delegates present.

The adoption of the Declaration was due to the deciding

vote of John Morton of the Pennsylvania delegation, there being six colonies in favor and six against the measure and the need of Pennsylvania to give a majority.

The Declaration was published to the world with only two signatures, John Hancock, President; Charles Thomson, Secretary, under resolutions of Congress, July 4, 1776.

“*Resolved*, That copies of the Declaration be sent the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental troops; that it be proclaimed in each of the United States at the head of the army.”

Morris Rush, Clymer Smith and Taylor Ross, of Pennsylvania, and Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, were not in Congress, July 2, nor were they at that time members. Five Pennsylvanians, not appointed until July 26, were permitted to sign, as the act was in effect a test oath, the principles of many of the new delegates coming into Congress from different states were not known with certainty, some might have been Tories in disguise; for this reason each one on entering Congress was required on entering first to affix his signature to the Declaration.

The Declaration of Independence was the composition of Thomas Jefferson, being written at his lodging house (Mrs. Clymer's) south-west corner of Seventh and High Streets, Philadelphia.

The bell in the steeple of the State House, that rang out the announcement of the adoption of the “Declaration,” by a singular coincidence bore the inscription, “Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.”

All the signers had smooth faces.

The oldest member at the time of signing was Benjamin Franklin, who was in his 71st year. The youngest was Edward Rutledge, aged 27 years.

At death five signers were over 90 years of age, eight over 80, ten over 70, fourteen over 60, eleven over 50, seven over 40, one over 30; an exhibit of an extraordinary *average* age, ($66\frac{1}{2}$ years) probably the greatest reached by any body of men. (See Townsend's “U. S. Index.”)

Articles of Confederation.—During the same year that Congress adopted the Declaration, it appointed a committee “to prepare and properly digest a form of confederation to be entered into by the several states.” The committee was appointed June 11, 1776.

This form of confederation or constitution, known as the “ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION,” was submitted to Congress, July 12, 1776, laid aside August 20, 1776. It was taken up for reconsideration April 8, 1777. It was debated on and amendments made, until adopted November 15, 1777. It was not formally announced to the public by all the States till March 1, 1781.

Maryland held off two years after the other States had ratified the Articles of Confederation. She was slow to ratify, owing to the conflicting claims of the Union and of the separate States to the Crown-land. The claim of the States to the unsettled and unappropriated lands finally being ceded to the benefit of the whole Union, Maryland empowered her delegates to sign. Maryland's claim to the full meaning of a Confederation originated the Territorial System, resulting in a distinct government for the “Northwestern Territory,” with a local legislature of its own. (See *Fisk's Civil Government in the United States*,” p. 253.)

Weakness of the Articles of Confederation; Decline of the Continental Congress.—“Meanwhile the Revolutionary War had advanced into its last stages, having been carried on from the outset under the general direction of the Continental Congress. When reading about this period of our history, the student must be careful not to be misled by the name ‘Congress’ into reasoning as if there were any resemblance whatever between that body and the Congress which was created by our Federal Constitution. The Continental Congress was not the parent of our Federal Congress; the former died without offspring, and the latter had a very different origin as we shall soon see. The former simply bequeathed to the latter a name, that was all.

The Continental Congress was an assembly of delegates from the thirteen states, which from 1774 to 1783 held its

sessions at Philadelphia, (except for a few days in December, 1776 when it fled to Baltimore, and again from September, 1777, to June, 1778, when Philadelphia was in the possession of the British; during that interval Congress held its meetings at York in Pennsylvania.) It owned no federal property, not even the house in which it assembled, and after it had been turned out of doors by a mob of drunken soldiers in June, 1783, it flitted about from place to place, sitting now at Trenton, now at Annapolis, and finally at New York. (*See Fisk's Critical Period of American History*, pp. 112, 271, 306.) Each state sent to it as many delegates as it chose, though after the adoption of the articles no state could send less than two or more than seven. Each state had one vote, and it took nine votes, or two thirds of the whole, to carry any measure of importance. One of the delegates was chosen president or chairman of the Congress, and this position was one of great dignity and considerable influence, but it was not essentially different from the position of any of the other delegates. There were no distinct executive officers. Important executive matters were at first assigned to committees, such as the Finance Committee and the Board of War, though at the most trying time the finance committee was a committee of one, in the person of Robert Morris, who was commonly called the Financier. The work of the finance committee was chiefly trying to solve the problem of paying bills without spending money, for there was seldom any money to spend. Congress could not tax the people or recruit the army. When it wanted money or troops, it could only ask the state governments for them; and generally it got from a fifth to a fourth part of the troops needed, but of money a far smaller proportion. Sometimes it borrowed money from Holland or France, but often its only resource was to issue paper promises to pay, or the so-called Continental paper money. There were no federal courts, (except the 'Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture;' for an admirable account of which see Jameson's *Essays in the Constitutional History of the United States*, pp. 1—45,) nor marshals to execute federal decrees. Congress might issue orders, but it

had no means of compelling obedience.

“The Continental Congress was therefore not in the full sense a sovereign body. A government is not really a government until it can impose taxes and thus command the money needful for keeping it in existence. Nevertheless the Congress exercised some of the most indisputable functions of sovereignty. ‘It declared the independence of the United States; it contracted an offensive and defensive alliance with France; it raised and organized a Continental army; it borrowed large sums of money, and pledged what the lenders understood to be the national credit for their repayment; it issued an inconvertible paper currency, granted letters of marque, and built a navy.’ (*See Fisk’s Critical Period, p. 93.*) Finally it ratified a treaty of peace with Great Britain. So that the Congress was really, in many respects, and in the eyes of the world at large, a sovereign body. Time soon showed that the continued exercise of such powers was not compatible with the absence of the power to tax the people. In truth the situation of the Continental Congress was an illogical situation. In the effort of throwing off the sovereignty of Great Britain, the people of these states were constructing a federal union faster than they realized. Their theory of the situation did not keep pace with the facts, and their first attempt to embody their theory, in the Articles of Confederation, was not unnaturally a failure.

“At first the powers of Congress were vague. They were what are called ‘implied war powers’; that is to say, the Congress had a war with Great Britain on its hands, and must be supposed to have power to do whatever was necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion. At first, too, when it had only begun to issue paper money, there was a momentary feeling of prosperity. Military success added to its appearance of strength, and the reputation of the Congress reached its high-water mark early in 1778, after the capture of Burgoyne’s army and the making of the alliance with France. After that time, with the weary prolonging of the war, the increase of the public debt, and the collapse of the paper currency, its reputation steadily declined.

There was also much work to be done in reorganizing the state governments, and this kept at home in the state legislatures many of the ablest men who would otherwise have been sent to the Congress. Thus in point of intellectual capacity the latter body was distinctly inferior in 1783 to what it had been when first assembled nine years earlier.

“The arrival of peace did not help the Congress, but made matters worse. When the absolute necessity of presenting a united front to the common enemy was removed, the weakness of the union was shown in many ways that were alarming. The *sentiment* of union was weak. In spite of the community in language and institutions, which was so favorable to union, the people of the several states had many local prejudices which tended to destroy the union in its infancy. A man was quicker to remember that he was a New Yorker or a Massachusetts man than that he was an American and a citizen of the United States. Neighboring states levied custom-house duties against one another, or refused to admit into their markets each other’s produce, or had quarrels about boundaries which went to the verge of war. Things grew worse every year until by the autumn of 1786, when the Congress was quite bankrupt and most of the states nearly so, when threats of secession were heard both in New England and in the South, when there were riots in several states and Massachusetts was engaged in suppressing armed rebellion, when people in Europe were beginning to ask whether we were more likely to be seized by France or reconquered piecemeal by Great Britain, it came to be thought necessary to make some kind of a change.

“Men were most unwillingly brought to this conclusion, because they were used to their state assemblies and not afraid of them, but they were afraid of increasing the powers of any government superior to the states, lest they should thus create an unmanageable tyranny. They believed that even anarchy, though a dreadful evil, is not so dreadful as despotism, and for this view there is much to be said.”

The Federal Constitution.—“After no end of trouble a convention was at length got together at Philadelphia in

May, 1787, and after four months of work with closed doors it was able to offer to the country the new FEDERAL CONSTITUTION."

*A resolution to reconstruct the Articles of Confederation was passed in Congress, Feb. 21, 1787, and read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient, that on the second Monday of May next, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several states, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress, and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the states, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union."

State delegates assembled in Philadelphia, May 14, 1787 (Rhode Island excepted), but it was not until May 25, a majority representation of seven states arrived. Convention then assembled, electing George Washington President, and William Jackson Secretary.

The Articles of Confederation being inadequate to the wants of the country, it was lain aside, and the plan for a new Constitution inaugurated; the two principal plans presented being one by the New Jersey delegation, the other by the Virginia delegation.

FEDERAL OR NEW JERSEY PLAN:

"To continue the Articles of Confederation and strengthen them by giving them some means by which to act, so that Congress would not be wholly dependent upon the States."

NATIONAL OR VIRGINIA PLAN:

"A series of thirteen resolutions framed according to suggestions of Madison, and contemplating an entirely new Government, composed of executive, legislative and judicial departments; to act directly on the people, and to be supreme within certain limits."

The former plan was rejected by the convention as it would not meet the necessities of the situation; the Virginia

*See Townsend's U. S. Index p. 199.

plan was adopted as a basis of a new Constitution, nearly every suggestion being utilized.

A committee was appointed July 26, composed of N. Gorham, O. Ellsworth, Jas. Wilson, E. Randolph, and John Rutledge, after which the Convention adjourned for two weeks.

Re-convened Monday, August 6.

September 12, 1787, the committee submitted the following resolution to Congress:

“*Resolved*, unanimously, That the said report, with the resolutions and letters accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention, made and provided for in that case.” Adopted.

September 17, 1787, the work of the committee was accepted and ordered to be engrossed.

Convention adjourned September 17, 1787.

Rhode Island was the only State not represented in the Convention, nor did she ratify until measures were instituted toward treating her as a foreign power.

The Constitution was ratified by the several States as follows:

Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787, unanimously.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.

New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787, unanimously.

Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788, unanimously.

Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.

Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.

Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.

South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.

Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.

New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.

North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.

Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

Gouverneur Morris framed the Constitution.

Its execution was due to James Madison, to whom was

given the title of "Father of the Constitution."

Washington signed first, after which followed signatures in order of States, beginning with the East.

New York state bears one representative signature "Hamilton."

The oldest "signer" was Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania, aged 81 years; the youngest, Nicholas Gilman, of New Hampshire, aged 25 years.

The Constitution carried the sobriquet of "The Good Ship Constitution."

The first Congress to meet under the new Constitution was called to meet in New York, March 4, 1789, and on that day only twenty-one members of both houses were on hand to begin work. The house did not have a quorum until April 1, nor the Senate until April 6.

"Both in its character and in the work which it did this Federal Convention, over which Washington presided, and of which Franklin, Madison and Hamilton were members, was one of the most remarkable deliberative bodies known in history.

"We have seen that the fundamental weakness of the Continental Congress lay in the fact that it could not tax the people. Hence although it could for a time exert other high functions of sovereignty, it could only do so while money was supplied to it from other sources than taxation; from contributions made by the states in answer to its requisitions, from foreign loans, and from a paper currency. But such resources could not last long. It was like a man's trying to live upon his own promissory notes and upon gifts and unsecured loans from his friends. When the supply of money was exhausted, the Congress soon found that it could no longer comport itself as a sovereign power; it could not preserve order at home, and the situation abroad may be illustrated by the fact that George III. kept garrisons in several of our northwestern frontier towns and would not send a minister to the United States. This example shows that, among the sovereign powers of a government, the power of taxation is the fundamental one upon which all others depend. Noth-

ing can go without money.

“But the people of the several states would never consent to grant the power of taxation to such a body as the Continental Congress, in which they were not represented. The Congress was not a legislature, but a diplomatic body; it did not represent the people, but the state governments; and a large state like Pennsylvania had no more weight in it than a little state like Delaware. If there was to be any central assembly for the whole union, endowed with the power of taxation, it must be an assembly representing the American people just as the assembly of a single state represented the people of the state.

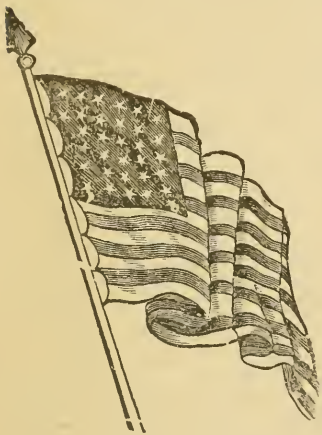
“As soon as this point became clear, it was seen to be necessary to throw the Articles of Confederation overboard, and construct a new national government. As was said above, our Federal Congress is not descended from the Continental Congress. Its parentage is to be sought in the state legislatures. Our federal government was constructed after the general model of the state governments, with some points copied from British usages, and some points that were original and new.” (*See Fisk's Civil Government in the United States, pp. 202 to 211.*)

Our National Flag:—“The flag gradually grew; it was a creature of circumstance; there is no record of its birth. The first resemblance to a flag dates from the results of Benjamin Franklin and Messrs. Harrison and Lynch. They were chosen as a committee to create a National Flag, and adopted the ‘Kings Colors,’ as a union, re-united with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; showing ‘that, although the Colonies united for defense against England’s tyranny they still acknowledge her sovereignty.’” On Tuesday, January 2, 1776, this flag was hoisted in camp at Cambridge, Mass. (now Somerville) to celebrate the organization of the army, and receive a salute of thirteen guns and thirteen cheers.

It seems, from what we are able to learn that the earliest known use of the thirteen stripes was on a banner or standard presented to the Philadelphia Light Horse (Light-armed cav-

alry) in 1775. The stripes, which were blue and white, formed the union of this flag; its field was crimson, with an elaborate emblematic design in the center.

The earliest naval flags showed thirteen alternate red and white stripes, some with a pine tree and the phrase, "AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN" upon them; others with a rattle-snake, with the favorite motto, "DON'T TREAD ON ME."



The first recorded legislative action for the establishment of a national flag was Saturday, June 14, 1777, and was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field representing a new constellation."—Officially promulgated by the Secretary, September 3, 1777. "Thus," says Admiral Preble, "full-fledged, without

previous debate, the flag was flung, a new constellation among the nations."

"The first United States flag (adopted by Congress, June 14, 1777,) having the stars and stripes, was made, it is said, out of a soldier's white shirt, an old blue army overcoat, and a red flannel petticoat. It was hoisted by our army at Fort Stanwix (near Rome) New York, during Burgoyne's campaign in 1777. Paul Jones appears to have first raised this flag at sea." *

The construction of the National Flag of the United States, as a design from which the flag was afterward adopted took place under the personal direction of Washington, aided by a committee of Congress, ["authorized to design a suitable flag for the nation"] at the residence of Mrs. John Ross, No. 239, Arch St., Philadelphia, between the dates of May 23, and June 7, 1777.

* Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History, page 175, note 3.

The descendants of Mrs. Ross claim that a Committee of Congress, accompanied by General Washington, engaged her to make the flag from a rough drawing, which at her suggestion was re-drawn by General Washington with pencil, in her back parlor.

The stripes of the flag are said by some to have been probably borrowed from the Dutch, others find their model in the flag of the East India Company, and yet others think they were taken from the stripes on the coat of the soldier. The Continental Army being without uniform the different grades were designated by *stripes* or ribbons. The bars of Great Britain's flag, representing that country's divisions, offered a suggestion that to represent thirteen colonial divisions, thirteen *stripes*, alternating red and white would be necessary.

Concerning the design of the stars for the union of the flag, Admiral Preble in his "History of the United States Flag," says:

"Our revolutionary fathers, when originating a flag, no doubt met with difficulty in finding a device at once simple, inspiring, and easily manufactured. The number of States whose unity was to be symbolized was a stumbling block. The stripes represented them; but what could be found to replace the crosses emblematic of the union of the kingdoms of Scotland and England, whose authority they had renounced? The rattle-snake, which had been used for a time as a symbol of the necessity of union and defiance, rather than of union itself, was repulsive to many, from being akin to the tempter of our first parents, and the cause of their expulsion from Paradise, bearing also the curses of the Almighty. One of the best devices significant of union was a circle of thirteen mailed hands issuing from a cloud, and grasping as many links of an endless chain. An instance of this device existed in the flag or colors of a Newburyport company, on exhibition in the National Museum at Philadelphia in 1876. It had a pine tree in the center of the surrounding links. A mailed hand, grasping a bundle of thirteen arrows, had been a device used by privateers, but that was a sign of war and

defiance rather than of union and power. A knot with thirteen floating ends was the beautiful device, signifying strength in union, of the standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse. A checkered union of blue and white or blue and red squares might have answered, but the odd number of the colonies prevented that or any similar arrangement. Thirteen terrestrial objects, as eagles, bears, trees, etc., would have been absurd, and equally so would have been thirteen suns or moons; besides the crescent was the chosen emblem of Mohammedanism, and therefore unfitted to represent a Christian people. Thirteen crosses would have shocked the sentiment of a portion of the people, who looked upon the cross as an emblem of popish idolatry. There remained only the stars and the creation of a new constellation to represent the rising republic. No other object, heavenly or terrestrial, could have been more appropriate. They were of like form and size, typifying the similarity of the several States, and grouped in a constellation representing their unity.

"It will probably never be known," Admiral Preble goes on to say, "who actually designed our union of stars, for the record of Congress is silent concerning any debate on the subject; and no mention of it is made in any of the voluminous correspondence and diaries of the actors of that period."

Admiral Preble gives a solution to a query that has been often asked in vain—to-wit, why the stars on our banner are five-pointed, while those on our coins are six-pointed. He says that this difference exists because the designers of our early coins followed the English, and the designers of our flag the European custom. "In the heraldic language of England the star has six points; in the heraldry of Holland, France and Germany the star is five-pointed."

In a circular relating to the history of the flag of the United States, Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Ludington furnishes the following information:

Although the resolution establishing the flag was not officially promulgated by the Secretary of Congress until September 3, 1777, it seems well authenticated that the stars

and stripes were carried at the battle of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777, and thenceforward during all the battles of the Revolution.

Soon after its adoption the new flag was hoisted on the naval vessels of the United States.

The ship "Ranger," bearing the stars and stripes and commanded by Captain Paul Jones arrived at a French port about December 1, 1777, and her flag received, on February 14, 1778, the first salute ever paid to the american flag by foreign naval vessels.

The flag of the United States remained unchanged for about eighteen years after its adoption. By this time two more States (Vermont and Kentucky) had been admitted into the Union, and on January 13, 1794, Congress enacted—

"That from and after the first day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes alternate red and white; that the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

This flag was the national banner from 1795 to 1818, during which period occurred the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

By 1818 five additional States (Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, and Mississippi) had been admitted into the Union, and therefore a further change in the flag seemed to be required.

After considerable discussion in Congress on the subject the act of April 4, 1818, was passed, which provided—

First: "That from and after the 4th day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field."

Second: "That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission."

The return to the thirteen stripes of the 1777 flag was due, in a measure, to a reverence for the standard of the Rev-

olution; but it was also due to the fact that a further increase of the number of stripes would have made the width of the flag out of proportion to its length, unless the stripes were narrowed, and this would have impaired their distinctness when seen from a distance.

A newspaper of the time said:

“By this regulation the thirteen stripes will represent the number of States whose valor and resources originally effected American independence, and the additional stars * * * will mark the increase of the States since the present Constitution * * *.”

No act has since been passed by Congress altering this feature of the flag, and it is the same as originally adopted, except as to the number of stars in its union.

In the war with Mexico the national flag bore twenty-nine stars in its union; during the late civil war thirty-five, and since July 4, 1891, forty-four stars.

In none of the acts of Congress relating to the flag has the manner of arranging the stars been prescribed, and in consequence there has been a lack of uniformity in the matter, and flags in the use of the public in general may be seen with the stars arranged in various ways.

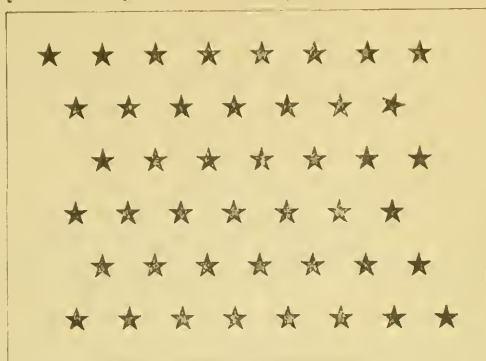
The early custom was to insert the stars in parallel rows across the blue field, and this custom has, it is believed, been observed in the Navy, at least, since 1818, at which time the President ordered the stars to be arranged in such manner on the national flag used in the Navy.

In the army, too, it is believed, the stars have always been arranged in horizontal rows across the blue field, but not always in vertical rows; the effect, however, being about the same as in the naval flag.

Hereafter there will be no difference in the arrangement of the stars between the Army and Navy, as an agreement has been arrived at between the War and Navy Departments on the subject.

Since July 4, 1891, the arrangement of stars in the flags

of the army and ensigns in the navy is as follows:



The national flags hoisted at camps or forts are made of bunting of American manufacture.

They are of the following three sizes: The storm and recruiting flag, measuring eight feet in length by four feet two inches in width; the garrison flag, measuring thirty-six feet in length, by twenty in width; (this flag is hoisted only on holidays and great occasions.) The union is one-third of the length of the flag and extends to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

The national colors carried by regiments of infantry and artillery and the battalion of engineers, on parade or in battle, are made of silk, and are six feet six inches long and six feet wide and mounted on staffs. The field of the colors is thirty-one inches in length and extends to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

The sizes of the flags used in the Army and Navy are not fixed by law, but are prescribed by Army and Navy regulations.

THE PHRYGIAN OR LIBERTY CAP INSIGNIA.—It will be noticed that in many illustrations the Phrygian or Liberty Cap ensigns the National colors, and that in several State Seals it ensigns a staff supported by the figure of Liberty. [See Seals of New York, North Carolina, New Jersey and a few others, and the United States flag, as illustrated in dictionaries and encyclopedias.]

Upon a little investigation we learn that there is no law

or authority to ensign the United States flag with the Phrygian Cap; nor is there any record in the War Department showing how or when the custom of placing the Cap upon flag-staffs in the early history of the United States was established.

The origin of the use of the Phrygian or Liberty Cap in connection with flags or colors is said to date back to the year A. D. 44. London, England, was then governed by a Roman prefect, and the magistrates had over their tribunal or judgment seats a Phrygian Cap. The staff which supported the Cap was blue (the color of the Roman people and army) and purple (representing the Roman Senate and nobility.) These colors were represented like twisted ribbons. By putting on the "Liberty Cap," the prefect was empowered to free a slave. (*See Preble's "The Flag of the United States,"* p. 119.)

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG.—The President's flag is an official flag that is displayed only in honor of the President of the United States. Its body is dark blue; it has a white eagle with outstretched wings, and in his claws a shield. Above the national bird and between his wings are seven white stars, and beneath, three on either side of him,—thirteen, emblematic of the original states. It floated over the official vessel unnumbered times as it sailed up and down the Potomac with President Washington on board, and its design remains unchanged.

The Great Seal of the United States.—The original word *sigillum*, now translated into seal, is the diminutive of *signum*, defined as "a little image or figure"—by which means records, statutes, etc., in all civilized countries are authenticated. In the British museum are twenty-five thousand specimens of seals, including those of ancient Egypt, formed in clay. The seals of the middle ages were in gold, silver, lead and other substances. The bull from which the sovereign of England derives the title of "Defender of the Faith" is authenticated by a golden seal. Lead was more common for the papal bull—so-called from the bulla or seal appended. After the coming of the Normans, the kings



DESIGNS PRESENTED FOR THE UNITED STATES SEAL.

and chief men used waxen seals with a hair from the head or beard in the wax as a token." *

Shortly after the Declaration of Independence, Congress appointed a committee to prepare a seal for the infant republic; and Franklin, Adams and Jefferson employed a Swiss artist, Du Simitiere, to furnish designs and to illustrate such suggestions as were made by the committee. The artist produced a device consisting of a shield supported on one side by the Goddess of Liberty, and on the other by a rifleman in hunting costume. The shield bore the armorial en-

* E. T. Lander in Magazine of American History, May-June, 1893.

signs of the countries from which America had mainly drawn her population.

Franklin proposed for the device Moses lifting his wand and dividing the red sea with the waters destroying Pharaoh's hosts, borrowing the motto from Cromwell, "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

Adams proposed the choice of Hercules; the hero leaning on his club, with Virtue pointing to her rugged mountains on one hand and Sloth trying to persuade him to follow her flowery path on the other.

Jefferson suggested the children of Israel in the Wilderness, led by a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. On the reverse he proposed to place representations of Hengist and Horsa, the Saxons from whom we are descended, and whose political principles are the foundation upon which our government is built.

As a sort of compromise, Franklin and Adams asked Jefferson to combine their ideas in a compact description of the proposed seal, which he did in a paper now in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington.

This composite design is a shield with six quarterings, which display the rose, the thistle and the harp; emblematic of England, Scotland and Ireland; the lilies of France, the imperial eagle of Germany and the crowned red lion of Holland. This was Du Simitiere's idea.

The shield was bordered with a red ground, displaying thirteen gold stars linked by a chain bearing the initials of the states. The supporters were the Goddess of Liberty in a corselet of armor, in allusion to the then state of war, and the Goddess of Justice with sword and balance. The crest was the eye in a radiant triangle, and the motto, *E Pluribus Unum*. Around the whole were the words, "Seal of the United States, MDCCLXXVI.;" reverse: Pharaoh passing through the Red Sea in his chariot in pursuit of the Israelites; Moses standing on a shore illumined by rays from a pillar of fire in a cloud. Motto, "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

It seems that no part of Adam's classic allegory was embodied in this device.

The committee reported to the Continental Congress on the tenth of August, 1776, but for some reason the affair was not placed on record. On March 24, 1779, Mr. Lovell of Massachusetts, Mr. Scott of Virginia, and Mr. Houston of Georgia were appointed to make another design. Early in May these gentlemen reported in favor of a seal four inches in diameter; a shield with thirteen diagonal red and white stripes with, for supporters, Peace with an olive branch and a warrior with a drawn sword. Motto, *Bella rel pace*,—For war or peace. The reverse side was to represent Liberty seated in a chair holding cap and staff. Motto, *Semper*—Forever; and underneath, the date.

The report was submitted, and resubmitted with slight modifications, but was not accepted; and so the matter rested until April, 1782, when Middleton, Boudinot and Rutledge were appointed a third committee to prepare a seal. But their work seems to have resulted in failure to satisfy Congress, and on June thirteenth of the same year the whole matter was finally referred by that body to Charles Thomson, its secretary.

He procured several devices, among them an elaborate one by William Barton of Philadelphia, but none of them met with congressional approval until John Adams, then in London, sent him a design suggested by Sir John Prestwich, an Englishman, who was a warm friend of America and an accomplished antiquarian.

The design was accepted; and thus, after six years of fruitless effort on the part of our own countrymen, we became indebted for our national arms to a titled aristocrat of the kingdom with which we were then at war. *

The following is a description of the die of 1885, which is a perfect representation of the seal as provided by the committee in 1782: †

* Francis Zari Stone, in *Youth's Companion*, March 9, 1893.

† EXPLANATION OF HERALDIC TERMS USED IN THE DESCRIPTIONS OF DEVICES FOR A SEAL.

Achievement—a complete heraldic composition.

Argent—the metal silver; represented conventionally by a plain white surface.

Azure—the tincture blue; in engraving represented by shadings in horizon

tal lines.

Barry—divided with bars.

Canton—a part of the chief cut off on either the left or right hand upper corner, bounded by straight, vertical, and horizontal lines.

Charged—bearing a charge, or figure on the escutcheon.

Chief—head or upper part of escutcheon from side to side, cut off horizontally by a straight line, and containing properly one-third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon.

Chevrons—bars, as the rafters of the roof leaning against one another.

Coupe—cut off evenly.

Crest—part of the achievement borne outside of and above the escutcheon.

Damasked—wrought with an ornamental pattern.

Dexter—that side of a shield which is toward the right of the one bearing it braced or fitted upon the arm.

Displayed—having the wings expanded.

Escutcheon—surface upon which are charged a person's armorial bearings other than the crest, motto, supporter, etc., which are borne separately.

Fess—a bearing bounded by two horizontal lines across the field which regularly contain between them one-third of the escutcheon.

Glory—circle of gold; sort of crown made with rays, leaving a circular open space in the middle.

Gules—the tincture red; in representations without color, as in drawing or engraving, indicated by vertical lines drawn close together.

Legend—inscription.

Or—one of the tinctures, the metal gold, often represented by a yellow color, and in engraving conventionally by dots upon a white ground.

Ordinaries—common bearings usually bounded by straight lines—the oldest bearings.

Paleways—divided into equal parts by perpendicular lines.

Pale—a perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon.

Proper—having its natural color or colors.

Quarter—one of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering.

Rouge—red.

Sable—black; one of the tinctures; represented when the colors are not shown, as in engraving, by a fine net work of verticle and horizontal lines.

Saltier—an ordinary, in the form of St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bands, dexter and sinister, crossing each other.

Sanguinated—stained with blood.

Seme—covered with small bearings forming a pattern over the surface.

Shield—the shield-shaped escutcheon used for displays of arms.

Sinister—left-hand side of the person who carries the shield on his arm therefore the right-hand side of spectator.

Supporter—the representation of a living creature accompanying the escutcheon, and either holding it up or standing beside it, as if to keep or guard it.—[E. T. LANDER ON GREAT SEAL IN MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY FOR MAY—JUNE, 1893.]

We add the explanation that the term, TINCTURE in heraldry, indicates the color of the field,—i. e. the surface of the shield or design used. Tinctures are either (1) metal, (2) color strictly so called, or (3) fur. There are two metals used in heraldry—gold termed OR, and silver, ARGENT—represented in painting by yellow and white. There are five colors used in heraldry, viz.: red, blue, black, green and purple, distinguished respectively, by the terms, GULES, AZURE, SABLE, VERT and PURPURE. There were originally only two furs, ERMINE and VAIR. The former is represented by black spots resembling those of the fur of the animal called the ermine, on a white ground. Vair is said to have been taken from the fur of a squirrel, bluish-gray on the back and white

“ARMS: Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules; a chief azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper; and in his beak a scroll inscribed with the motto: *E PLURIBUS UNUM*. (“Many in one;”—many States in one confederation.)

“FOR the CREST: Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or, breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, argent, and on an azure field.

“REVERSE. A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory, proper; over the eye these words, *ANNUIT CŒPTIS*. (“God has favored the undertaking.”) On the base of the pyramid the numerical letters, *MDCCLXXVI*, and underneath the following motto: *NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM*. (“A series of ages,” denoting that a new order of things had commenced in this western world.)

The interpretation of these devises is as follows: “The escutcheon is composed of the chief and pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The pieces pales represent the several states, all joined in one solid, compact entire supporting a chief which unites the whole and represents Congress. The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief, and the chief depends on that union, and the strength resulting from it for its support, to denote the confederacy of the United States of America and the preservation of their union through congress.

“The colors of the pales are those used in the flag of the United States of America; white signifies purity and innocence; red, hardiness and valor; and blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilance, perseverance and justice.

“The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war, which is exclusively vested in Congress. The constellation denotes a new State taking its place and rank among the sovereign powers; the escutcheon is borne on the

on the belly, and expressed by blue and white shields, or bells in horizontal rows, the bases of the white resting on the bases of the blue. For further interpretation of heraldic terms see *HERALDRY* in any accepted cyclopædia.

breast of the American eagle without any other supporters, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtue.

“REVERSE. The pyramid signifies strength and duration; the eye over it and the motto allude to the many and signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause. The dates underneath is that of the Declaration of Independence; and the words under it signify the beginning of the new era, which commences from that date.”

* The seal had been adopted by Congress less than six months previous to the signing of the preliminary treaty of peace with Great Britain, in 1782. It appears on a commission dated September 16, 1782, granting full power and authority to General Washington to arrange with the British for the exchange of prisoners of war. After the ratification of the Constitution, this seal was formally declared, on September 15, 1789—when the Department of State was organized—to be the seal of the United States.

“Sec. 3. * * * That the seal heretofore used by the United States in Congress assembled shall and hereby is declared to be the seal of the United States.” * * * Its custody was subsequently given to the Secretary of State, who is empowered to affix it to commissions, etc., which have received the signature of the President.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that the said Secretary shall keep the said seal and shall make out and record and shall affix the said seal to all civil commissions to officers of the United States to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the President alone, Provided that the said seal shall not be affixed to any commission before the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States, nor to any other instrument or act without the special warrant of the President therefor.

All other legal instruments than commissions and exequators require a separate warrant signed by the President, authorizing a seal to be used. As a consequence of the expanded duties of the government, the seal of the United States is no longer attached by the department of state to the commissions of officers who are under some other department. This is a gradual change, beginning with the act of March 18, 1874, by which the commissions of postmasters

* E. T. Lander, *loc. cit.*

are made out under the seal of the Postoffice Department. By the act of March 3, 1875, the commissions of officers of the Interior Department were transferred to that Department; and by the act of August 8, 1888, the appointment of all judicial officers, marshals, and United States attorneys were ordered to be made under the seal of the department of justice. The United States seal is affixed to the commissions of cabinet officers, and to those of diplomatic and consular officers nominated by the President and confirmed by the senate; to all ceremonious communications from the President to the heads of foreign governments; treaties, conventions, and formal agreements of the President with foreign powers; pardons, commutations of sentence to offenders convicted before courts of the United States; proclamations by the President; all exequators to foreign consular offices in the United States appointed by the heads of governments which they represent, and to warrants by the President in cases of extradition.

The application of a Great Seal was inherited from England, whose seal is pendant with ribbon. The description of the device indicates a seal pendant, with ribbon, corresponding to the English custom; since 1869 a plaque seal has been used instead. A thin white wafer affixed to the surface of the document, at the left of the President's signature, receives the impression of the seal. This is used upon treaties as well as all other documents to which the seal is appended. The method is favored on account of greater facility in the use of the wafer impression than with the pendant die, and because of the security which it gives, as the impression cannot be removed without mutilation of the document; while a pendant affixed by a ribbon to which the seal is impressed, in the manner customary in other countries, can be easily detached through intent or accident. *

The reverse of the seal has never been cut, and no rea-

* To constitute a valid seal at the common law there must be a tenacious substance adhering to the paper or parchment, and an impression made upon it. An impression made in the material of the paper itself is sufficient. The old common law definition of a seal is that given by Lord Coke: "*Sigillum est cera impressa.*" But it has long been held that instead of wax a wafer or other tenacious substance on which an impression is or may be made a good seal.

seems to be forthcoming, although the act plainly directs an obverse and reverse, or the use of a double die; so that the present procedure seem technically illegal; it is certainly not authorized by law, that one half of the seal shall do duty for the whole.

There have been three different dies of the Great Seal of the United States cut, viz: the die of 1782, the die of 1841 and that of 1885.

The cutter of the seal die of 1782 and 1841 is unknown; that of 1885 by authority of Act of Congress, July 7, 1884,

"To enable the Secretary of State to obtain dies of the obverse and reverse of the Seal of the United States and the appliances necessary for making impressions from, and for the preservation of same, one thousand dollars" was entrusted to Tiffany and Company of New York; the work in its heraldic and legal correctness devolving upon Mr. James Horton Whitehouse.

The die-sinker of 1782 and that of 1841 were cut in brass, that of 1885 in the finest steel; the seal die is three inches in diameter and weighs one pound six ounces.

It is used in a screw press. The plate on which the paper is placed to receive the impression is of bronze. By an ingenious mechanism the impression can now be made with the eagle "head up;" in the former press with bulky documents this could not be done.

Great Seals of Individual States.—The designs for State Seals are usually suggested by events in the Territorial history of the states, by the principles espoused by the new state governments, or by the state's commercial and industrial resources and prosperity.

The design of each of the State Seals bears an interesting significance; but we can only take space to present the illustration and description of two State Seals, viz.: New York and South Dakota.

We select these States for the reason that the design of the New York Seal was originated in the early history of our Republic, and that of South Dakota in recent times, illustrating the phenomenal and substantial development of the West.

In many of the Seals of states, admitted to the Union in the early history of the country, appears the figures of Liber-

ty and Justice, with the heraldic device of arms. We have outgrown this heraldic sentiment, that was once appropriate, and are now inclined to substitute designs representative of the characteristic resources of new states.

The State of Washington receives its name in honor of General George Washington; and the design of the State Seal is the vignette of Washington, as a central figure, surrounded by the words, "THE SEAL OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON" and the figures, "1889." Such a design is certainly in harmony with modern usage.

It is probable that the figure-head of Liberty, as it appears on our coins, will be superseded in a few years, by the vignettes of some of our public men, who have been prominent factors in the history of the country.



NEW YORK

PASSED May 20, 1882; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION. 1. The device of this state as adopted March sixteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, is hereby declared to be correctly described as follows:

CHARGE. Azure, in a landscape, the sun in fess, rising in splendor, or, behind a range of three mountains, the middle one the highest, in base, a ship and a sloop under sail, passing and about to meet on a river, bordered below by a shore fringed with shrubs, all proper.

CREST. On a wreath, azure and or, an American eagle, proper, rising to the dexter, from a two-thirds of a globe terrestrial showing the North Atlantic ocean with outlines of its shores.

SUPPORTERS. On a quasi compartment formed by the extension of the scroll.

DEXTER. The figure of Liberty proper, her hair disheveled and decorated with pearls, vested azure, sandaled gules, about the waist a cincture or, fringed gules, a mantle of the

last depending from the shoulders behind to the feet, in the dexter hand a staff ensigned with a Phrygian cap or, the sinister arm embowed, the hand supporting the shield at the dexter chief point, a royal crown by her sinister foot dejected.

SINISTER. The figure of Justice proper, her hair disheveled and decorated with pearls, vested or, sandaled, cinetured and mantled as Liberty, bound about the eyes with a fillet proper, in the dexter hand a straight sword hilted or, erect, resting on the sinister chief point of the shield, the sinister arm embowed, holding before her her scales proper.

MOTTO. On a scroll below the shield argent, in sable EXCELSIOR.



SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Seal of South Dakota as adopted by the State Legislature is described as follows:—A circle within which appears in the left foreground a smelting furnace and other features of mining work. In the left background a range of hills. In the right foreground a farmer at his plow. In the right background a herd of cattle and a field of corn. Between the two parts thus described appears a river bearing a steamboat. Properly divided between the upper and lower edges of the circle appears the legend “Under God the People Rule,” which is the motto of South Dakota. Exterior to this circle and within a circumscribed circle appears in the upper part, the words “State of South Dakota,” In the lower part the words “Great Seal,” and the date in Arabic numerals of the year in which the State was admitted to the Union.

The United States Motto: “E Pluribus Unum.”—The motto of the United States, as a motto, no doubt is due to the introduction on a design for the Great Seal as presented by the committee, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, August 10, 1776. Its application at that time being significant.

Preble’s “History of the Flag” (page 482) is the only

reference of a tracing as to a probable derivation of the phrase that seems to be in print. At about the time of the Revolution; the *Gentleman's Magazine* had a popular circulation in the colonies; the motto of its title page suggested it. The title to the first volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731, has the device of a hand grasping a bunch of flowers, and the motto *E Pluribus Unum*; and with this number the motto disappears, being followed by *Prodesse et Delectare* ("to benefit and to delight") on subsequent numbers, until reappearing on the second volume (1732) combined *Prodesse et Delectare* [device of a hand grasping a bouquet] *E Pluribus Unum*—and thus continued on the title page until 1833, when discontinued.

It occurs in a Latin poem ascribed to Virgil, called *Moretum*. It is a description of an ancient Italian peasant's morning meal with incidental suggestions of his mode of life generally. The *Moretum* is a species of pottage made of herbs and cheese, which with the help of his servants he concocts before dawn; he grinds up the various materials with a pestle, then, says the poet: [Line 103.]

It matus in gyrum, paullatim singula vivres,
Dependunt propriis; color est E PLURIBUS UNUM.

[Lippincott's Magazine February, 1868.]

See "U. S." by *Malcolm Townsend*.

National Sobriquets.—**BROTHER JONATHAN.**—When General Washington, after being appointed Commander of the Army of the Revolutionary War, went to Massachusetts to organize it, he found a great want of ammunition and other means of defense; and on one occasion it seemed that no means could be devised for the necessary safety. Jonathan Trumbull, * the elder, was then Governor of Connecti-

* Note that there were two Jonathan Trumbulls, and both Governors of Connecticut. Jonathan Trumbull, LL.D., the original "Brother Jonathan," was born in Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 12, 1710, died there Aug. 17, 1783. He was elected to the general assembly of Connecticut in 1733, and became speaker of that body in 1739. He was chosen an assistant in 1740 and was re-elected 22 times. In 1767 and 1768 he was elected deputy governor and in 1769 he was elected governor of the colony, which office he held till 1783, when he resigned. Jonathan, his son, was born in Lebanon, Conn., March 26, 1740, and died there Aug. 7, 1809. In 1780 he became secretary and first aide-de-camp of Washington, with whom he remained till the close of the war. In 1796 he was elected lieutenant governor of Connecticut and governor in 1797, which office he held till time of his death. John Trumbull, the American painter, was a brother of the younger Jonathan. See I. W. Stewart's "Life of Jonathan Trumbull, sen."

cut; and the General, placing the greatest reliance in His Excellency's judgement, remarked, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The General did so, and the Governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army; thenceforward when difficulties arose, and the army was spread over the country it became a by-phrase, "We must consult Brother Jonathan," so that the name became a designation for the country as a counter part of "John Bull" for England.

UNCLE SAM.—Immediately after the declaration of war with England in 1812, Elbert Anderson, of New York, then a contractor, visited Troy where he purchased a large quantity of provisions. The inspectors of these articles at that place were Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson. The latter gentleman (universally known as "Uncle Sam") generally superintended in person a large number of workmen, who on this occasion were employed in overhauling the provisions purchased by the contractor. The casks were marked "E. A.—U. S." Their inspection fell to the lot of a facetious fellow who, on being asked the meaning of the mark, said he did not know unless it meant *Elbert Anderson* and *Uncle Sam*, alluding to *Uncle Sam Wilson*. The joke took among the workmen, and passed currently; eventually being adopted synonymous with "Brother Jonathan."

Derivation of "Yankee."—The derivation of the term Yankee is attributed to several sources. We give two which are most currently accepted. The exact original introduction of the term into the English will forever remain a mystery.

I. "A farmer of Cambridge, Mass., named Jonathan Hastings, who lived about the year 1713, used it, as a favorite cant word to express excellence, as a Yankee good horse, or, Yankee good cider. The students of the college hearing him use it a great deal adopted it and called him Yankee Jonathan; and as he was a rather weak man the students, when they wished to denote a character of that kind would call him "Yankee Jonathan." Like other cant words, it spread, and came finally to be applied to the New Englanders, as a jocose

pet name. Since then the term has been extended to any American of the Northern States."—*Military Journal* (*Thatcher's*), page 19.

II. Some suppose the term "Yankee" to be the Indian corruption of English or the French word *Anglais*; thus *Yengoes*, *Yenghis*, *Yanghis*, *Yankees*.

Yankee Doodle.—"The story runs that 'Yankee Doodle' was composed by a British officer of the Revolution with a view to ridicule the Americans, who, by the English bloods of that time, by way of derision, were styled Yankees."—*Historical Collections and Monthly Literary Journal*, Vol. III.

"Among the club of wits that belonged to the British army there was a physician attached to the staff (1755) by the name of Dr. Shackburg, who combined with the science of the surgeon the skill and talents of a musician. To please Brother Jonathan he composed a tune, and with much gravity, recommended it to the officers as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took, to the no small amusement of the British corps. Brother Jonathan exclaimed it was 'nation fine,' and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the air of 'Yankee Doodle.' Little did the author or his coadjutors then suppose that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule should ever be marked for such high destinies. In twenty years from that time out national march inspired the hearts of the heroes of Bunker Hill, and in less than thirty Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle.'"—*From an old file of the Albany Statesman, edited by N. G. Carter, Esq.*

"Parson Junior" says in the *United States Magazine and Democratic Review* [Vol. V. pp. 213-221, published by Langtree and O'Sullivan in 1839] that "Yankee Doodle" is of classic origin, and that it was chanted by the tuneful sons and daughters of Miletus, certainly in the days of Herodotus, and perhaps in those of Homer. [Considerable matter of interest on this topic may be found in Townsend's "U. S.," pp. 435-441.]

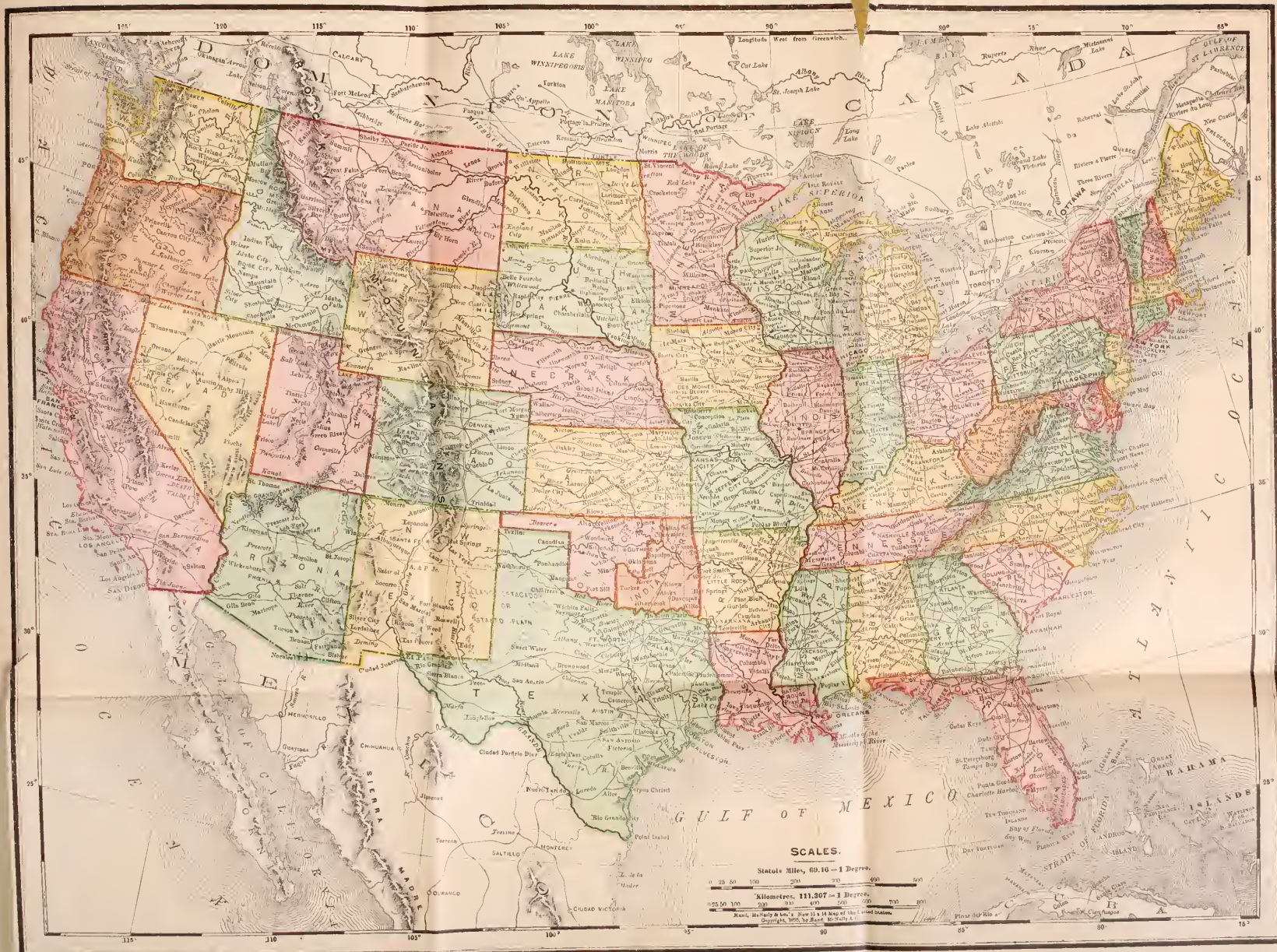
PART II.



t/ United States.



An Historical and Geographical Miscellany of the United States.



COMPILED BY JESSE W. BONNELL.



PART II.



Outline of the Territorial Development of the United States.—Origin and Derivation of the Names of the States and their Capitals.—Origin of the Nicknames of the States.—Origin of the Nicknames of the People of the States.—Place of first Settlement.—Mottoes of the States.

Introduction.—Many of the names of the States are derived from the Indian and the reader will notice the several origins from which the name may have been taken. The question naturally arises: Why this diversity of opinions? The reason will be found in the nature and conditions of the Indian languages. “In the first place we are not to suppose that the various Indian tribes had but one language, or that the language the different tribes speak are necessarily related. Very far from it. When the first white man appeared among the Indians of our country it is safe to say that they talked to each other of the strange apparition in not fewer than three hundred different languages, and in almost numberless dialects.

“What is more strange, when scholars came to classify these languages they discovered that they fell into nearly sixty groups or families, so distinct one from another that it seems as though each must have had a different origin.”

(See *Youth's Companion*, Vol. 65, No. 9.)

Again, it is difficult to represent the spoken language of the Indian by a written language, on account of the peculiarity of its grammar. "Not only the subject noun, but its qualities and its position, the persons, nominative and objective, and the action of which it is the active, passive, or reflective object, are all indicated in a single expression. This concrete character of the language gives to some of its words a copiousness of expression which a rigid monosyllabic language does not possess; and the meaning conveyed by some single Indian words would, in the English language, require an entire sentence for its explanation. The great art requisite is to seize upon the principles of combination. The objection to this process of word-making is that the expressions are inconveniently long, which defect is not, however, apparent in an oral language, but is very strikingly developed when it comes to be written,—and written, as it usually is, without the aid of accents to guide the pronunciation. * *

* * The languages seem to be replete with resources when applied to the phenomena of nature. The heavens and the earth appear to constitute, in the imagination of the Indian, a symbolic volume which even a child may read. All that relates to light and shade, to color and quality, to purity or impurity, to spirit or matter, to air or earth is blended with the subject noun, and is indicated at one exhalation or prolongation of the breath, *In* the sky, *on* the sky, or *under* the sky; *in* or *on* the water; *by* or *on* the shore; *in* or *on* the tree; *black* or *blue* clouds; *clear* or *muddy* water; *deep* or *shallow* streams; *up* the river or *down* the river; *in* heaven or *on* the earth, are each but single words of a simple derivative character. * * * There is poetry in their very names of places. Ticondaroga, the place of the separation of waters; Dionderoga, the place of the inflowing of the waters; Saratoga, the place of the bursting out of the waters; Ontario, a beautiful prospect of rocks, hills and water; Ohio, the beautiful river,—these and a thousand other names which are familiar to the ear denote a capacity for, and the love of harmony, in the collection of syllables of poetic thought." (See

“*The Indian Tribes of the United States*,” Vol. I, Chap. III.)

The mixture of the French language with the Indian and the resemblance in some cases of the Indian to the Spanish language and also the resemblance of the roots of words, from various tribes, of different meanings, all have a tendency to make the meaning and origin of many Indian derivations doubtful.

[NOTE:—In writing of the Inter-Colonial Wars we mention the Five Nations in one instance and the Six Nations in another. The terms “Five Nations” and “Six Nations” are only other names for the Iroquois. The name, Iroquois, denotes Five Nations, for the Iroquois numbered five nations in the beginning. In 1712 they admitted the Tuscaroras canton making a sixth nation; in 1723 they received a seventh nation and afterward an eighth, and we believe still others. The Iroquois are most commonly known as the Six Nations, most presumably because they consisted of six cantons or nations while figuring most conspicuously in American history.]

In taking up the matter to be presented on individual states it is found most convenient to take them as they occur in sectional groups, beginning first with the Northeastern or New England States.

New England.—Smith’s General History notes, “That part of America in the ocean sea opposite Nova Albion in the South Sea, discovered by the ever memorable Sir Francis Drake in his voyage about the world in regard whereof this is styled New England, being in the same latitude.” *

Lossing in a foot-note states, “It was so called (by Captain John Smith) because of the resemblance that is in it of England, the native soil of Englishmen. It being much the same for heat and cold in summer and winter. it being campaign ground; but no high mountains, somewhat like the soil in Kent and Essex; full of dales and meadow grounds,

* The Pacific Ocean discovered by Balboa, was called by him the South Sea, because he saw it to the south of him.

Albion was an ancient name for England and was once supposed to mean the “Country of the White Cliffs,” Drake saw a part of the Pacific coast of America, which, perhaps, reminded him of the chalk cliffs of his native land hence he called it Nova Albion,—NOVA, New, ALBION, England.

full of rivers and sweet springs, as England is. But principally, so far as we can find, it is an island, and near about the quantity of England, cut out from the main land in America, as England is from Europe, by a great arm of the sea, which entereth in 40°, and runneth up north and west by west, and goeth out either into the South Sea or else into Bay of Canada. The certainty whereof and secrets of which we have not yet so found as that as eye-witnesses one can make narration thereof; but if God give time and means, we shall, ere long, discover both the extent of that river, together with the secrets thereof, and so try what territories, habitations or commodities may be found either in it or about it." The above is from an address delivered at Plymouth, in December, 1621. By the "Bay of Canada" is meant the St. Lawrence River; by the "great arm of the sea," the Hudson River, an imaginary connection between the two, creating an island.

Maine.—The present state of Maine is made up of parts of territory formerly belonging to what may be said to have been the whole or parts of three different grants, viz: the part of Massachusetts embraced in the Sir Ferdinando Gorges grant, the Sir William Alexander grant and "that portion west of the River Kennebec and north of a right line connecting the confluence of the Kennebec and Dead Rivers with Lake Umbagog."

In 1606 James I. granted charters to two commercial companies known as the LONDON and PLYMOUTH COMPANIES, dividing between them "that part of America commonly called Virginia and other parts and territories in America lying between 34° and 45° of north latitude, a narrow strip extending inland one hundred miles. The London Company had the tract between 34° and 38° and the Plymouth Company between 41° and 45°.

In 1620 the King reorganized the Plymouth Company as the *Plymouth Council for New England*, extending their charter limits from the line of the Virginia Company (40°) on the south to the 48° on the north and from sea to sea. (The Virginia Company was the old London Company re-

organized under their charter of 1609.)

In 1622 Sir Ferdinando Gorges, governor of Plymouth in England and Captain John Mason former governor in New Foundland obtained a patent for the country along the coast of New England between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers, and back to the St. Lawrence, under the title of the "Province of Laconia." Mason and Gorges had agreed to divide their territory at the Piscataqua River and in 1629 they dissolved their patent, Mason taking the country lying west of the Piscataqua, which he named NEW HAMPSHIRE; and Gorges took the country east of the Piscataqua, which he named the "PROVINCE OR COUNTY OF MAINE." Massachusetts claimed the latter territory and paid the Gorges heirs six thousand dollars for it.

In 1621 the Council granted to Sir William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, the French possessions of Acadia between the St. Croix and St. Lawrence Rivers, to be called "The Lordship and Barony of New Scotland." A second grant was made him in 1635, of the country between the St. Croix and the Kennebec, called PEMAQUID, together with the islands of Long, (occupied by the Dutch,) Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard.

Nearly all of both the Sir Alexander grants was afterward embraced in Massachusetts, and from 1696 to the time of the admission of Maine to the Union, in 1820, all of the latter (Pemaquid) grant.

The section described as "that portion west of the Kennebec River and north of the right line connecting the confluence of the Kennebec and Dead Rivers and Lake Umbagog" appears never to have been in the Province of Maine, or Massachusetts Bay, or State of Massachusetts. "If this view be correct," says Francis R. Walker in Seventh U. S. Census, "then this tract was a parcel of the original public land of the United States as defined by treaty with Great Britain."

The north-east boundary between Maine and New Brunswick was not settled till 1842, when by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty the United States received seven-twelfths

of the disputed territory and the British settlement of Madawaska.

Thus, the District of Maine was a part of Massachusetts till March 15, 1820, when it was admitted as a State. The act admitting the State of Maine, was a part of the famous Missouri Compromise.

The first regular government established within the borders of Maine was at Saco, on March 28, 1636, by William Gorges, nephew of Sir Ferdinando.

The first settlement was made at Bristol by the French in 1625.

Different authorities do not agree as to the origin of the name, MAINE.

Varney, [History of Maine] says, "In 1639 Gorges procured a royal grant of land extending from the Piscataqua to Kennebec. The name of the territory under the new charter was changed to *Maine* in honor of the queen [Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.] whose patrimonial estate, as Princess of France, was the French Province of *Magne*."

[NOTE.—Such is the prevailing impression as to the origin of the name; the Province of Maine in France did not appertain to the queen, but to the crown; nor is it discoverable that she possessed any interest in that province.—*Historical Soc., Folsom's Address.*]

The name was first authoritatively and deliberately applied, and most accurately to that part west of the Kennebec River, in the charter granted by the great Council of Plymouth to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason dated August 10, 1622, wherein it is called the "Province of Maine." [This was nearly two years before the Princess Henrietta was thought of for a wife to Prince Charles of England.] At the time this name appeared in the Charter, a marriage treaty was pending between Prince Charles and the Infanta Maria, daughter of Philip III. of Spain—a marriage not effected till early in the year 1624.

The geographical features of the country would tend to give it the name years before the Gorges-Mason charter, the territory being commonly designated as *The Main* by

mariners and writers; i. e., the main-land—variously spelled, to distinguish it from its insular parts lying about the coast.

The capital of the State of Maine is AUGUSTA, which received its name in 1737, after the English Princess Augusta Charlotte, eldest grand-daughter of George II. The Indian name of the locality was *Cushnoc*.

Maine is nicknamed the "LUMBER STATE," the inhabitants being engaged largely in cutting and rafting lumber. Also the "PINE-TREE STATE," because its pine lumber is abundant and extensively used in the ship building industry.

The nickname "FOXES" is locally applied to the people of Maine, as the lives of many of its people are passed in the woods which abound with foxes.

The motto on the State Seal is *Dirigo*, meaning, "I direct."

New Hampshire.—This State like Maine and Massachusetts has a very intricate history, and it is impossible to give with any satisfaction in this connection the full details of the changes in its boundaries and government up to the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Mason and Gorges who had obtained a patent for the country along the coast of New England between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers, and back to the St. Lawrence under the title of the "Province of Laconia," agreed to divide their territory at the Piscataqua River and in 1629 Mason obtained a patent for that part of the main land between the mouth of the Merrimac River, Cape Ann and the mouth of the Piscataqua, from the mouth of the Merrimac River, through the river and up into the country sixty miles, from which point to cross overland to the head of the Piscataqua River, sixty miles from its mouth. He built a house at the mouth of the Piscataqua, in 1631, and named the spot Portsmouth. He had been governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire county, England; and these names he transferred to his new territory and first permanent settlement. Four years afterward he died, and his widow tried in vain to manage his large landed estate, and it passed into the possession of the retainers in payment for their services.

These settlers, now being left to themselves struggled along under many difficulties until 1641, when they formed a union with the flourishing Massachusetts Colony. "Three times, either by their own consent or by royal authority they were joined in one colony and as often separated," until 1741, when New Hampshire finally became a distinct royal province and so remained until the Revolution.

Massachusetts afterwards set up her claim to all of New Hampshire under the clause in its charter of 1629 making its northern limits three miles north of any part of the Merrimac River. Commissioners were chosen by the two colonies, but failing to agree, it was referred to the King. He refused to place New Hampshire under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, deciding (1737) that the line between the States should run three miles north of the Merrimac and parallel to it from its mouth until it reached the most southerly point of its course, from which it should run due west until it met with His Majesty's other governments. This line was run in 1741 at which time also, the line on the Piscataqua was also settled.* This line, while it settled the controversy between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, opened another dispute, which lasted for a quarter of a century. Fort Dummer, and the few settlements west of the Connecticut were found by this line not to be in Massachusetts. The King repeatedly called upon the New Hampshire legislature to make provisions for the support of Fort Dummer. The presumption grew up that the jurisdiction of New Hampshire extended west as far as that of Massachusetts; that is to say to a line twenty miles east of the Hudson River. In the meantime a correspondence had arisen between the governors of New Hampshire and New York, in which the latter, under an old grant from Charles II. to the Duke of York claimed all the land west of the Connecticut River. As, however, this grant would have covered the lands in Massachusetts and Connecticut west of the river and no claim had

* The King directed representatives of both provinces to jointly make a map in accordance with his general directions, but Massachusetts not obeying New Hampshire did the work alone; hence no strictly legal line exists, and a strip of the Merrimac valley is doubtful ground to this day.

been established against those provinces, the governor of New Hampshire paid no heed to the pretensions of New York. (See Vermont.)

Townsend in his "U. S." says in reference to the application of the name New Hampshire: "This naming of the section was concealed by him (Mason) in his last will. In 1661 through discussions consequent upon the claims of his heirs this designation was introduced for the first time. After New Hampshire had been defined and named,* Laconia, was transferred to apply to a not very well-defined extent of territory lying about Lake Champlain granted by the Great Council to Gorges and Mason."

CONCORD is the capital. Early English settlers named the place RUMFORD, after a certain Benjamin Rumford; changed to *Concord* to commemorate the expression of an unanimity in a land controversy.

New Hampshire is called the "GRANITE STATE," the mountainous portions being largely composed of granite, which is mined to a great extent. Also called the "SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA" in reference to an imaginary similarity in mountain scenery.

The people are alluded to as the "GRANITE BOYS."

This State has no motto.

Vermont.—The early history of Vermont is the history of the "New Hampshire grants." In 1749 Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, made a grant of a township six miles square, situated as he conceived on the western borders of New Hampshire, being twenty miles east of the Hudson River, and six miles north of the Massachusetts line. This township he called Bennington. He granted also fifteen other townships; but the breaking out of hostilities between England and France put a stop to applications. In the meanwhile a correspondence had arisen between the governors of New Hampshire and New York relating to New York's claim to all the land west of the Hud-

* Laconia is said by some to be an adaptation of the Grecian Peloponnesian country name, while others consider it to refer to the numerous lakes of that territory, or possibly to Lake Ontario, to which some authorities believe the grant originally extended.

son River.

After the close of the French and Indian War the governor of New Hampshire resumed the granting of townships, and in the course of two or three years issued grants to the number of one hundred and ninety-eight. The fees on each were about one hundred dollars. In each township he reserved five hundred acres for himself, and in this mode he accumulated a large fortune. These perquisites were emoluments which New York was determined not tamely to relinquish and a war of proclamations forthwith commenced.

This controversy, the history of which would make a volume in itself, lasted till 1790, when New York was not only willing but anxious that Vermont, as the territory of New Hampshire grants were now known, should come into the Union. The position of things had changed, and Vermont with her two senators could do New York and the northern interest better service than if her territory were an integral part of any other State, and could, therefore, add nothing to the weight of the Northern States in the Senate. The question of jurisdiction had long since been relinquished, and the only point to be determined was in regard to the conflicting land titles, and the claims of those adherents of New York who had been dispossessed and expelled from Vermont. Commissioners were appointed by the two states, who met and defined the boundary as claimed by Vermont, and agreed upon the sum of thirty thousand dollars to be paid by Vermont to New York for the extinguishment of the disputed titles; and thus put an end to the controversy which had lasted twenty-six years. *

On March 4, 1791, Congress admitted Vermont to the Union, it being the first state admitted under the Constitution.

In 1777 the inhabitants declared the territory to be an independent State under the name of "NEW CONNECTICUT *alias* VERMONT." Vermont, signifies "Green Mountain"—*verd*, green, and *mont*, mountain.

The first permanent settlement in Vermont was made in

* See Lippincott's "Cabinet History of Vermont," 1856.

1724 in the south-eastern corner, on the land now embraced within the town of Brattleborough. This post was called Fort Dummer and was supposed, as has already been noted, to be within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

MONTPELIER is the capital, and the name is from the French, translated a "little or lesser mountain," probably suggested from Montpellier a town in France, which receives its appellation from its Latin name *Mons Pessulanus*.

The State is very appropriately called the "GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE."

The people are frequently alluded to as "GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS," from living among the Green Mountains.

The motto of Vermont is "Freedom and Unity."

Massachusetts.—The coast of Massachusetts was explored by John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497. Several attempts were made to colonize its borders, but the first successful one was that of the pilgrims, 102 of whom sailed from Plymouth, England, Sept. 6, 1620, landing on Plymouth Rock, Dec. 11. Its subsequent history is very complicated; and the early history of its boundaries and government, and also of its educational growth and influence needs to be studied very carefully by earnest students of American history.

To inspire the reader and student with the spirit of investigation we will state that Massachusetts within its present boundaries has been reduced from the territorial grant made to the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1629, which included "all the land lying between a point three miles south of the southernmost point of the Charles River and Massachusetts Bay, and three miles north of the Merrimac River or any part thereof, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea (Pacific Ocean). This grant was considerably prescribed by subsequent grants to other colonies. In 1783 Massachusetts, under her title of 1629, laid claim to all of the present State of New York west of the Delaware between $42^{\circ} 2'$ and 44° (44° being a line drawn west three miles north of the source of the west branch of the Merrimac) and all between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi from $42^{\circ} 2'$ to $43^{\circ} 15'$ ($43^{\circ} 15'$ being a line due west three miles north of the in-

flow of Lake Winnipisoegee, the eastern branch of the Merrimac. Why Massachusetts claimed 43° 15' in one case and 44° in the other, our authority, Mr. Mac Conn finds himself unable to explain.)—[The reader will find it to his interest to read Townsend Mac Conn's little book, "AN HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES" at this point. It illustrates by its maps what we are unable to reduce to writing.]

The name Massachusetts is said by some to be from the Natic Indian word *Masachuset*, contraction of *Massa*, great, *adchu*, mountain, *et*, near, "the place of the great hills" [reference to the Blue Hills]. Roger Williams writes, "I have learned the *Massachusetts* were so called from the Blue Hills." Also said to come from two Indian words, *mas* and *wetuset*, the former signifying an Indian arrow-head and the latter a hill; also stated that the Sachem who governed in the region of the landing of the Pilgrims lived on a hill in the form of an arrow-head a few miles south of Boston, and called by the natives *Maswetuset*.

The name is spelled on some maps *Massa Chuser*; Captain John Smith spells the word *Massachuset*, *Massachewset*, and *Massachusit*.

Thought to be from the bay called *Mais Tehusaeg*, "country this side the hills."

Drake says, "first given to the country bordering upon Boston Bay only, or between Nantasket or Port Shirely, 'Massachusetts fields' was the plain lying on both sides of Neponset River."—*Malcolm Townsend's U. S. Index*.

The capital is BOSTON. The name, Boston, was adopted in honor of *Boston*, Lincolnshire, England, although the actual derivation is unknown, the most acceptable probably being as given in honor of the native place of its original settlers Isaac Johnson and associates who were from Lincoln-Boston. The tracing for the word Boston elicits that in the seventh century a pious monk known as St. Botolph or Bot-holp (Boat-help) founded a church in what is now Lincolnshire, in England. A town grew up around it which was called Botolph's Town. This was contracted into Botolphston, Bot-os-ton finally Boston. (See Nina Moore's *Pilgrims*

and *Puritans*, pp. 92—105).

Boston, Mass., owing to its hills, was called by the English * *Tri-mountain* or *Tremont*, “three hills” (Beacon, Copp and Fort Hills); at a court held in Charlestown, September 17, (N. S.), 1630, “It is ordered that Trimountain shall be called Boston.” The Indian name of the locality was *Shawmut*, an abbreviation of *Mushancoonmuk*, being translated as “living fountains,” “a place reached by water,” “sweet water,” “free lands or unclaimed lands.”

Schoolcraft notes “*Shawmut*, Indian name of the peninsula.” It appears to be in Indian lexicography a description of the figure of the peninsula on which the town is situated separated by its narrow neck from Dorchester. This had, to the red man, a striking resemblance to the shape of the human stomach, with the Pylorus attached. In the cognate dialect of the Chippewa *Shaw-mood* is the name for the stomach of an animal, the letter *t* being exchanged for a *d*. —See *Townsend's U. S. Index*.

The motto of Massachusetts is *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*, “By the sword she seeks placid rest in liberty,” or “Conquers a peace,” or “With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty.”

The sobriquet, “BAKED BEANS” is sometimes applied to the State from a local partiality extended toward beans as a relish. “Baked beans and brown bread” being the regular Sunday meal, as it could be prepared on Saturday, thereby to the puritanical idea, save labor.

“BAY” and “OLD BAY STATE” is also applied to the State from the name prior to the Revolution; Massachusetts “Bay” Colony.

“Old Colony,” is applied to that section within the former limits of Plymouth Colony (the original settlement.) One province, “Massachusetts Bay Colony,” subsequently formed in 1692 through the union of Plymouth and Massachu-

* Tri-mountain, or Tremont: this name is preserved in Tremont Street. It appears to have been given originally to the middle hill—Beacon Hill—because of its three peaks, two of which have since been rounded off. The other two hills were Fort Hill (since leveled) and Copp's Hill.—MONTGOMERY'S LEADING FACTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY, p 82, NOTE 3.

setts Bay Colonies. The latter name being preserved until the formation of the Union when the name of, "State of Massachusetts" was adopted.

The people of the State are sometimes nicknamed "Beans," from the State sobriquet, "Baked Beans."

Connecticut.—This State was first settled at Wethersfield in 1634, and other settlements were established at Windsor and Hartford in 1635 and 1636 by parties from different parts of Massachusetts. In 1637 an independent government was organized and for nearly thirty years it was perfectly independent. But with the Restoration a charter was necessary and that of 1662 continued all the privileges of its previous constitution. James II having determined to abrogate all the New England charters sent the royal governor, Sir Edmond Andros, to demand the charter of Connecticut, on which occasion the lights were suddenly put out during the night session of the legislature, and the charter seized and concealed in the now famous Charter Oak.* Upon the accession of William and Mary it was resumed, and continued in force for one hundred and twenty-nine years.

The history of the boundaries of Connecticut is a long and complicated one and we refer the reader to "*Mac Coun's Historical Geography*" for the details. She settled her boundary with Rhode Island in 1752. Her contest with New York lasted until within a few years (1881), though the line settled in 1683 and again in 1725 and 1737, twenty miles east of the Hudson, and touching the sea in latitude 41°, is practically the one of to-day. Its northern line was determined upon with Massachusetts in 1713, included in the latter State the towns of Enfield, Suffield, Somers and Woodstock. In 1747, being taxed too heavily, they applied to Connecticut for admission into that commonwealth and Massachusetts gracefully gave them up.

Connecticut as early as 1753 began the extension of her limits westward, under her charter of 1662, which bounded her east by Narragansett Bay, north by the Massachusetts

* The Charter Oak which stood on what is now Charter Oak Place, Hartford was blown down in 1855; and the spot is now marked by a marble tablet.

Plantations (42° 2'), south by the sea and west by the South Sea, ignoring the presence of the Dutch. This, involving claims to northern Pennsylvania, led to a bitter contest of jurisdiction. In 1774 so great had been the emigration that Connecticut organized these settlements into the *County of Westmoreland*. The war interrupted the dispute, which was referred to the Continental Congress, and decided by a Federal Court in 1781 in favor of Pennsylvania. She, however, still asserted her claim beyond the Western Pennsylvania line to all between 41° and 42° 2', and to the Mississippi River.

The State receives its name from the river, the Indian [Mohegan] word, *Quonaughticot*, meaning "long river," or as rendered by some "river of pines," by still others "land on a long tidal river." The Indian word is variously spelled, Quonektaent, Quinni-tuk-ut, Quinetuequet, Quenticutt.

Schoolcraft notes *Quinne*, long, *attuck*, a deer, *auke*, a place.

HARTFORD is the capital. The name was applied from Hertford, England, [Anglo-Saxon "army ford."] Connecticut formerly had two capitals, Hartford and New Haven. The capitals were originally separate colonies, until their acceptance of the Charter of Charles II. granted April 23, 1662; after which the memory of this division was retained in the two capitals. The geographical advantages of Hartford, in being centrally located, was finally admitted by New Haven, so that Hartford in 1873 became the sole capital.

The town of New Haven was originally called *Quinnipiacc*, from the Indian name of the river *Quinnepioughq*, "long water place." The present name was substituted "by the court," September 5, 1640.

Connecticut is known as the "LAND OF STEADY HABITS" in allusion to the staid deportment of its inhabitants; also "FREESTONE STATE," from its quarries of freestone, used to a great extent for building purposes. It is best known as the "NUTMEG STATE," its inhabitants having such a reputation for shrewdness, that they have been jocosely accused of palming off wooden nutmegs on unsuspecting purchasers for

the genuine article.

The motto of the state is, *Qui transtulit sustinet*, "He who brought us over sustains us" or "He who transplanted still sustains."

Rhode Island.—It is supposed by many writers that Lief Erickson was the first voyager to visit the coast of Rhode Island, when he visited the New England shores in 1001. There was no settlement made, however, until the coming of Roger Williams in 1636 who located at Providence.

"As the population of Massachusetts Bay Colony increased, some for conscience sake and many more from a desire to live beyond the restraint of law, moved beyond its charter limits. Thus was the Providence Plantation (1636) under Roger Williams and Rhode Island Colony (1635) founded. They were united under a royal charter obtained in 1644. Subsequently (1664) a new charter was obtained, extending the boundaries to their present limits."

The origin of the name, Rhode Island, is somewhat obscure. Some suppose it to be a fanciful application, after the Isle of Rhodes in the Mediterranean.

On the thirteenth of the first month 1644 the General Court of Elections passed the following: "It is ordered by this Court that the Ysland commonly called Aquethneck shall be from henceforth called the Isle of Rhodes, or Rhode Island." [Colonial records give no clue as to why.]

Some authorities say that in consequence of the reddish appearance of the island [because of the abundance of cranberries] it was known to the Dutch as *Roode* [or red].

It is also asserted that Dutch skippers hunting in Narragansett Bay, called the island *Roodt Eylandt*; the orthoepy would seem to English ears very much like Rhode Island, and transferring the sound to their records have so construed it.

It may be a corruption of the Holland *Ruel de Eglant*, or Red Island, on account of some famous clay banks heavily charged with ferruginous matter, giving this reddish appearance.

The Narragansett Indian name of the Island was *Aquid-*

neck, variously spelled *Aquitneck*, *Aquitnet*, *Acquidday*, meaning "peaceful isle."

Rhode Island has two capitals, PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT. The explanation as to why the State has two capitals is given as follows in the *Journal of Education*: "Originally it (Rhode Island) was a pure democracy. At that time it had five settlements,—Providence, Newport, Bristol, Greenwich, and Kingstowns, *seriatim*. Subsequently these towns became county seats, and one after another was dropped as a place of holding the "General Assembly." Finally, long before the adoption of the Constitution, the Legislature,—still called, as now, the "General Assembly,"—held an annual session, by law, at Providence in January, and at Newport in May, for the inauguration of the governor, the appointment and confirmation of executive officers, and the transaction of such legislative business as may be necessary; the session occupying but a few days,—generally a week or ten days. The State has two state-houses, one at each capital, built many years ago, and as the custom of holding the "election," as it is called (really it should be named the "inauguration"), furnishes an opportunity for a pleasant festival in the beautiful "City by the Sea," including a sail upon the picturesque Narragansett Bay, the finest bay in the world,—the good people of this little commonwealth are pleased to continue this arrangement. Thus Providence and Newport still continue to be the capitals of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations."

The name, Providence, was given by Roger Williams in recognition of "God's merciful providence to me in my distress." The Indian name of the locality was *Mooshansick*.

Newport was named in honor of the English admiral Christopher Newport, (under James II.)

Rhode Island being the littlest of the States is referred to as "LITTLE RHODY." The people are sometimes referred to as "GUN-FLINTS," applied through the use of fire-arms by its citizens at the time of the Dorr Rebellion in 1842, the arms being mostly of the old gun-flint pattern, the resource being those taken from garrets where they had lain for years.

Rhode Island's motto is "Hope."

MIDDLE STATES.

New York.—"In 1664 Charles II. granted to his brother the Duke of York that portion of the east coast between the St. Croix and the Kennebec Rivers and the Island of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard (which the Duke had purchased the year before from the heirs of Sir Alexander) and the Hudson River, with the lands on either side from the Connecticut line on the east, to the Delaware on the west. Under this charter an English fleet at once seized the New Nethuland. Dutch sovereignty in the New World disappeared. Occupying, however, as it did natural geographical boundaries, distinct from those of New England, it rendered the old sea to sea boundaries impossible and stamped its impress on our political boundaries. The Dutch possessions on the Hudson, including Long Island, were at once named New York.

"In 1684 the Duke of York, recognizing the commanding position of the Iroquois and their claim to all the country from the mountains to the great lakes and the Mississippi, succeeded in persuading them to put themselves under his protection. The next year he came to the throne and New York became a royal province.

"In 1726 the Iroquois, Six Nations conveyed to England in trust all their lands, under promise of protection."

At the time of the organization of the original States under the Confederacy "New York claimed that all lands west of the Delaware and all west of the Alleghany Mountains between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers (claimed also by Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia), were vested in the Crown and not in the colonies, that the King, formerly Duke of York, was proprietor of that province, that his treaty with the Six Nations and their tributaries in 1685, whereby they put themselves under his protection, and later, in 1726, conveyed all their lands in trust to the Crown, made all these lands a part of New York."

There were seven of the original states that had extensive western land claims. "These land claims promised to destroy the confederacy. The seven States who had exten-

sive claims refused to give up their claims of jurisdiction and the six States with limited and defined boundaries maintained that territory conquered or defended by joint effort and at common expense should be held for the common benefit. Congress urged the States to cede to the Government their western claims and assign to Congress the exclusive right and power to lay out such land 'into separate and independent States from time to time, as the numbers and circumstances of the people thereof may require.'

•New York first responded in 1780, by ceding to the general government all titles acquired by treaties with the Six Nations north of 45° parallel of latitude and westward of a meridian line drawn through the western bend of Lake Erie, or westward of a meridian line 20 miles west of the most westerly bend of Niagara River, provided that the former should not be found to fall that distance beyond said river. Congress accepted it in 1782."—*Mac Conn's Historical Geography*.

The first settlement was made at New Amsterdam, now New York City, by the Dutch in 1613.

The name, New York, was bestowed upon the State in compliment to the Duke of York [afterward James II. of England] to whom the land was granted in 1664.

ALBANY is the capital of New York, and also receives its name from the Duke of York (from his second title, Albany), *Albany*, derived from his Scotch title, originally the same as *Albyn*, the Celtic name of Scotland. The section was previously known as *Berverswyck*, *William Stadt* and *New Orange* (Ft. Orange).

New York is called the "EMPIRE STATE." Washington in his reply to the address of the New York City Common Council signed by James Duane, Mayor, dated December, 1784, says in his letter: "I pray that Heaven may bestow its choicest blessings on your city; that the devastation of war in which you found it may soon be without a trace; that a well-regulated and beneficial commerce may enrich your citizens and that your State [at present the *Seat of Empire*] may set such examples of wisdom and liberality as shall have

a tendency to strengthen and give permanency to the Union at home, and credit and respectability abroad,"—which would evidence that the title of Empire State did not originate through State pride or its citizens.

New York is known also as the "EXCELSIOR STATE." This name is applied from the motto on the State Seal.

The name "KNICKERBOCKERS" is sometimes applied to the people of New York. An impression has gained ground, from the allusion to Old Knickerbocker, that the word is of Dutch origin, from its modern application being significant of descendants of the original Dutch settlers, whereas the word is a composite of the German words *knicker* (a box) and *bock* (a he-goat) with no translatable meaning, it having been introduced as a word by Washington Irving in his character *Diedrich Knickerbocker*, "an imaginary author of a humorous fictitious history of New York." [The word as later applied to knee-breeches, is also alleged of Dutch origin, whereas the Dutch word is Kortebroek.]

The motto of New York is *Excelsior*, "higher, more elevated."

New Jersey.—On receipt of his grant of the territory in New York in 1664, the Duke of York sold that portion between the Hudson and the Delaware extending to 41° of north latitude to Lord John Berkeley and Sir John Carteret to be known hereafter as Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey. They divided it into East and West Jersey. The dividing line surveyed in 1687, ran from Little Egg Harbor to about six miles north of the Delaware Water Gap.

"The grant of East and West Jersey proving unsatisfactory to the King, owing to the conflicting claims of the proprietors and their heirs, James, in 1689, compelled both to surrender their claims to the crown and he embodied them into one province, New Jersey."

New Jersey when a Dutch possession was called New Sweden.

When the Duke of York granted what is now New Jersey to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, the conveyance (June 23, 1664,) provided that "the said tract of

land is to be called Nova Cæsarea or New Jersey" in compliment to Carteret, who had defended the Isle of Jersey (Cæsarea, one of the Channel Islands) against the Long Parliament.

The first settlement was made at Elizabethtown by the English in 1664. Several authorities give the establishment of a fort at Bergen by the Dutch as the first settlement with date varying from 1617 to 1627.

TRENTON is the capital of New Jersey. It was first called Trent Town, so called from Col. William Trent, of Philadelphia, a speaker of the House of Assembly in 1720. He was a purchaser of considerable land at this place in 1714. The Indians knew this section as *Sankhican*, meaning "fire-lock" or "gun", from a tribe of Indians (Mohawks) occupying the place, who used the fire-lock (Revolutionary guns).

New Jersey is known as the "GARDEN STATE," being greatly occupied by truck-gardeners, especially near New York City, where it finds a ready market.

The people of the State are sometimes called "CLAM-CATCHERS," from the principal occupation of many of its poorer classes on the Raritan Bay Shoals.

They are also known as "JERSEY BLUES." Blue was a term applied to an over-religious or strictly governed section—it is said when once Jersey blue-laws gets hold of a transgressor he is certain to do the State some service.

"For his religion * * * 'twas Presbyterian true-blue."—*Hudibras*.

The terms "FOREIGNERS" and "SPANIARDS" are also applied. The downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte was particularly brought to the attention of the people of this country by the arrival in 1812 of his brother Joseph, who had been King of Spain, accompanied by his nephew Prince Murat. Joseph was desirous of locating in the United States, but was prevented from holding real estate owing to the State Alien Laws. To enable him as an alien to hold real estate it necessitated a special act of the Legislature. Several of the States to which application was made, declined, and after Pennsylvania's refusal a request was made on the New Jer-

sey legislature who granted the petition, extending the privilege to Prince Murat, acting upon which they each purchased land at Bordentown, Burlington Co.; Jerome buying 1500 acres on which he erected and lavishly furnished probably the finest residence then in the country. It became the visiting center of the people from the different states, callers being courteously received and royally treated through its liberality.

It is alleged that the Pennsylvanians, finding too late the financial benefit lost to them through their legislative action, tauntingly spoke of the Jersey men as "foreigners" and also as "Spaniards," claiming they were no longer in the Union as one of the States, as they had a King,—a King of Spain, who was their social leader, and possibly politically; that the State lands had become the home of royalty.

New Jersey has no motto.

Pennsylvania.—In 1643 "English colonies lined the whole Atlantic seaboard from Nova Scotia to Florida; but one section lying within the bounds of the Old Plymouth Company west of the Delaware, hitherto shut off by the Dutch occupancy, remained within the King's gift. This he gave to William Penn and called it Pennsylvania. It was to consist of all that tract bounded on the east by the Delaware river; north to the beginning of the 43° of north latitude; south by a circle drawn at twelve miles north of New Castle (Del.), and thence west at the beginning of the 40° of north latitude; west by a meridian line 5° west of the Delaware.

"When Penn took possession and founded Pennsylvania (1683) the vagueness of the expression, the beginning of the 40° and 43°, and defective ideas of the geography of the country, a circle twelve miles north of New Castle not touching the 40th degree, led to serious controversies with all the adjoining colonies. If the beginning of the 40° and 43° meant from the 40° to 43° it would overlap the Massachusetts (42°—43°) and Connecticut (41°—42°) charters west of the Delaware (New York now claimed nothing west of the Delaware) and make his southern boundary considerably

north of Philadelphia. If it meant the 39° to 42° it would still overlap the Connecticut charter on the north, and most of the Maryland grant on the south. In either case its western boundary, 5° west of the Delaware, extended far into the Virginia county of Augusta.

“As Penn had purchased Delaware of the Duke of York and wished to control an outlet to the ocean he contended for the more southerly boundary. The contest with Maryland lasted till 1763, when a compromise was effected. The Maryland line was moved to $39^{\circ} 43'$ and two celebrated engineers, JEREMIAH MASON and CHARLES DIXON surveyed it west from the Delaware 244 miles. This line, called after them was the nominal boundary for many years between the Free and Slave States. The French and Indian war postponed the controversy with Virginia and Connecticut to a later day, —a controversy which was not settled until the Revolution, when, to avoid weakening the common cause, commissioners were appointed, and Pennsylvania was awarded her early charter limits of five degrees west from the Delaware. There a meridian line drawn from an extension of the Mason and Dixon line of 1760 to her northern boundary line should be her western boundary forever.” (*See Map 1775-1783 in Mac Coun's Hist. Geo.*)

In 1785 the meridian passing through this point was surveyed as far north as the Ohio River, and during the following year it was extended to Lake Erie, thus separating Pennsylvania from the “pan-handle” of Virginia (now West Virginia) and also from Ohio.

The first important settlement was made at Philadelphia in 1683.

William Penn originally designed calling the territory “New Wales,” but afterward suggested the word *Sylvania*, as suitable for a land covered with forests. The King in 1681 prefixed the word “Penn” in honor of William Penn; literal translation “Penn’s woods.” It is said that Penn offered the secretary who drew up the charter twenty guineas to leave off the prefix “Penn.” This request being denied the King was appealed to, who commanded the territory to

be called Pennsylvania in honor of Penn's father. [In Penn's correspondence the word is spelled "Pennsilvania."]

The capital of Pennsylvania is HARRISBURG. The city was named from its first settler John Harris of Yorkshire, England, founder in 1785, subsequently changed to LOUISBOURG; in 1791 changed back to HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania is known as the "KEYSTONE STATE." On the vote regarding the acceptance of the Declaration of Independence six colonies had recorded their vote in the affirmative and six against when John Morton casting his vote (representing Pennsylvania) in favor of the measure secured the majority of colonies, and thereby its adoption; thus Pennsylvania's vote became the *Keystone* in the Arch of Liberty. It is also traceable, from Rock Creek Bridge, Washington, the stones of whose arch were named from the State Avenues of the city—the name of Pennsylvania being discovered to have accidentally been located on the Keystone of the Arch. Again, if the names of the original thirteen States are arranged in the form of an arch, Pennsylvania will occupy the place of the Keystone.

The people of this State are called "PENNANITES,"—followers of William Penn. Also "LEATHER HEADS," applied to the great number engaged in the tanning of and dealers in leather—the Northwestern section being the largest tanning districts in the country.

The motto on the *Reverse* of the State Seal is, "Both can't survive." The State "Coat of Arms" carries the motto, "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

Delaware.—When the Duke of York took New York he seized also the Dutch settlements on the west bank of Delaware Bay as part of the Netherland. Although they were included in the Maryland grant, he held and governed it as a part of New York until 1681 when he sold it to William Penn. (*See PENNSYLVANIA.*)

The annexed territory was divided into three counties—New Castle, Kent and Sussex—and were known for a long time afterward as "The Three Lower Counties on the Delaware." In 1684 Penn returned to England, and in April

1691, the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware, becoming offended at the action of the council at Philadelphia, which he left to govern them, withdrew to themselves. Penn yielded to their action and appointed a deputy governor over them. In 1692 the monarchs, William and Mary, annulled Penn's right to govern his province and the Three Lower Counties were forced to reunite with Pennsylvania. Penn's rights were restored in 1694 and in 1702 he made provision for the permanent separation of the Three Lower Counties. The first independent legislature in the Three Lower Counties, or Delaware, was assembled at New Castle in 1703, but both Pennsylvania and Delaware were under the same governor until the Revolution.

The State was named from the Delaware Bay and was so called in 1703 in honor of Lord De la War [Thomas West], a governor of Virginia in 1611.

The name Delaware was first given to the bay by Capt. Samuel Argall, afterward Deputy Governor of Virginia, who came to this country in company with Lord De la War. After landing in Virginia he was sent out of the Chesapeake June 19, 1610, for provisions, and "caste anchor in a verie greate baaye," August 27, on which date he christened its waters. The bay being a widened mouth of the stream the name was afterward adopted to its source.

DOVER is the capital of Delaware, named from a town in England. (Anglo-Saxon word meaning ferry.)

The first settlement was made at Christiana near Wilmington by the Swedes in 1638.

Delaware is called the "DIAMOND STATE" through its small size, but great importance.

It is also known as the "BLUE HEN STATE." The *Delaware State Journal* 1860 notes, that at the beginning of the Revolution there lived in Sussex County of the colony a gentleman named Caldwell, a sportsman and breeder of fine horses and game-cocks. His favorite maxim was that "the character of the progeny depends more on the mother than the father, that the finest game-cocks depended on the hen rather than on the cock." His observation led him to select a

blue hen, and he never failed to hatch a good game-cock from a blue hen's egg. Caldwell distinguished himself as an officer in the First Delaware Regiment for his daring spirit. The high state of its discipline was conceded to his exertions, so that when officers were sent on recruiting service, it was said that they had gone for more of "Caldwell's game-cocks;" but as Caldwell insisted that no cock could be truly game unless its mother was a blue-hen, the expression Blue Hen's Chickens' was substituted for game-cocks. Through Caldwell's popularity with his men the name "Blue Hen" was applied to the State.

The people are called "MUSK-RATS," as the abundance of musk-rats and the smallness of the State implied that only musk-rats could get a foot-hold.

The motto of Delaware is "Liberty and Independence."

Maryland.—In 1632 Charles I. granted Maryland to Lord Baltimore. The limits of the grant were that section between latitude 40° (the southern boundary of the New England Company) and the Potomac River to its first fountain, and bounded on the east by Delaware Bay. The portion on the Delaware they found, however, in possession of the Swedes and Dutch.

Here, on Chesapeake Bay, controlling the trade and highway through the mountains by both the Susquehanna and Potomac, Lord Baltimore founded the only single proprietary government on our shores and the only one established with entire freedom of worship. (*See PENNSYLVANIA.*)

Maryland was chartered as a *province*, all others as *colonies*.

It was intended that the country granted by Charles I. in his patent to Lord Baltimore June 30, 1632, should be called "Crescentia," but when presented to the King for signature, in conformity to his wishes, the name of the province was changed to that of *Terra Mariæ*, "Mary's Land," in honor of his queen, Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France.

The capital is ANNAPOLIS, namely City of Anne, in honor of Queen Anne, who had favored the town with bequests.

Originally the settlement was named by Catholics *St. Mary's* re-named *Arundleton*, after the Earl of Arundel, subsequently *Anne Arundel* (prefix compliment to Queen Anne.)

The State was first settled at St. Mary's in 1634.

Maryland is sometimes called the "OLD LINE STATE," an allusion to the "Mason and Dixon's Line," and a reference to the "line" between slavery and freedom.

The people are called "CRAW-THUMPERS." Lobsters are called *craw-thumpers* by the fishers—*craw* a corruption of *claw*, *thumper*, a long-shore localism meaning to bang—the banging or slamming motion of the lobster. The name applied from the abundance of lobsters.

The motto of the State is *Crescite et Multiplicamini*, "Grow or increase and multiply." At one time the seal was mislaid and the new die carried the above motto. The seal was originally pendant, for wax, and the mottoes, obverse, *Fatti maschii parole femine*, "Manly deeds, womanly words;" reverse, *Coronasti nos*, and *Scuto bonæ voluntatis tuæ*, "You have crowned us with the shield of your good will."

Virginia.—In 1783 each of the original states claimed that its title by charter or grant rested in itself and could not be vested in the confederacy without its own consent. Six of the States had well defined limits, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Seven of them under the sea to sea charters laid claim to all the western country.

The Virginia claim was to all between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and the Connecticut line, $42^{\circ} 2'$ east of the Mississippi. Her claim was based on her charter of 1609, (her claim in reality covered also both the Massachusetts and Connecticut claims), her treaty with the Iroquois in 1744, her conquest of the country during the Revolution and by occupancy of the country by numbers of her citizens under the organized governments of Augusta, Kentucky and Illinois counties.

For details of the boundaries of Virginia, from first to last, the reader is referred to MacCoun's *Historical Geography*.

The discovery of this territory attending Raleigh's ex-

pedition, was declared by Queen Elizabeth to be the most glorious event of her reign. As a memorial of her unmarried state (in 1584) she named the country *Virginia*.

RICHMOND is the capital. The name is from Richmond on the Thames; the name suggested owing to the analogy in situation.

Virginia is termed the "MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS," owing to seven of the Presidents of the United States having been born in the State.

Also known as "MOTHER OF STATES," from her age; being the the first of the original thirteen states settled; a colony located at Jamestown in 1607. Also from its extensive domain, out of which in whole or part originated Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The State is known, too, as the "OLD DOMINION." Berkeley proclaimed Charles II. King of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia; Charles was therefore made King in Virginia, by the supreme authorities of the colony, before he actually became so in England. Already when they were informed that Parliament was about to send a fleet to reduce them to submission, the Virginians sent, in a small ship, a messenger to Charles, at Breda in Flanders, to invite him to come over and be King of Virginia. He was on the point of sailing when he was called to the throne of his father. In gratitude to Virginia he caused the arms of that Province to be quartered with those of England, Scotland and Ireland, as an independent member of the empire. From this circumstance Virginia received the name of "The Old Dominion"—coins with these quarterings were made as late as 1773.

A "History of Virginia," by Capt. John Smith, published in 1629, contains a map of the settlements of Virginia, which at that time included New England, as well as every other part of the British settlement in America. Thereon our present Virginia is called Ould Virginia in contradistinction to the New England Colony which is called New Virginia. From the settlement of the Colony to the Revolution every letter of the King, every act of Parliament always des-

ignated Virginia as the “Colony and *Dominion* of Virginia,” consequently the application of *Old* Virginia to the *Old Dominion* is easily perceivable.

Called “ANCIENT DOMINION,” from the circumstance that Virginia was the original name for all the English Colonies in America, “ye ancient settlements hereabouts.”

The people are called “Beadles,” inherited from its Colonial Days, through the introduction of the English beadles of the Court Customs.

The motto of Virginia on obverse of State Seal is *Sic semper tyrannis*, “Ever so to tyrants,” Reverse: *Perseverando*, “Perseverance.”

West Virginia.—“When the representatives of the slave-holding States withdrew from Congress in 1861, the States they represented proceeded at once to pass acts of secession from the Federal Union and to establish a Southern Confederacy. The Constitution recognizing no power of States to secede, Congress proclaimed these States in rebellion and proceeded to employ coercive measures. West Virginia counties refused to be bound by the Ordinance of Secession passed by Virginia. Forming a legislature, which they claimed to be the real executive body, they gave the assent required by the Constitution to the organization of a new State, and applied for admission as West Virginia. Congress recognized their action and the State was admitted June 19, 1863.”

In the convention from the thirty-nine counties that met to protest against the ordinance of secession, the name KANAWHA, after the principal river, was proposed for the new State, but it came into the Union with a different name from that contemplated.

WHEELING is the capital of West Virginia. The name is from the name of the creek; *weel* in the Delaware signifies “human head;” is rendered local in the use of *ing*, making “the place of the head.” The legend being that in the early occupation of the Ohio Valley a white pioneer was killed at the mouth of the creek and his head cut off and hoisted on a pole which was left fastened in the ground as a menace for

other settlers. The letter *h* in its present spelling was thrown in, in the anglization of the word, the pronunciation conveying its necessity.

West Virginia like New Hampshire is called the "SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA," in allusion to its wild mountain scenery.

It is also called the "PAN-HANDLE STATE." The term pan-handle was applied to that portion of the State embracing the counties of Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, and Marshall, in the north, because of the general resemblance of the map of the State to a huge pan, with its handle extended northward. By a reference to a map it will be noticed that the counties named make up the narrow strip of the State separating part of Pennsylvania from Ohio. Someone afterward discovered that the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy and Grant, on the extreme east of the State also formed a sort of handle to the pan, and dubbed it the Eastern Pan-handle in contradistinction to the other, or Northern Pan-handle. As to when the term was first applied is probably not known. It was common in state newspapers and other publications twenty to thirty years ago.

The term, "pan-handle," is now commonly applied to any narrow portion of a state extending between two other states, as the northern part of Texas and Idaho.

The people of the State are sometimes alluded to as "PAN-HANDELITES."

The mottoes on the Great Seal of West Virginia are, obverse: *Montani semper liberi*, "Mountaineers are always freemen." Reverse: *Libertas et fidelitas*, "Liberty and fidelity."

SOUTHERN STATES.

North Carolina.—"On the restoration of the Stuarts, Charles II. rewarded a number of Noblemen * of England with a grant (1665) of all territory lying between 36° 30'

* These men had the same position as that of Lord Baltimore—that is, they were proprietors; and Carolina, as it was then called, was a proprietary colony. Among the proprietors were Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Albemarle and Sir Ashley Cooper afterward Earl of Shaftesbury, and in whose honor both the Ashley and the Cooper Rivers were named. They at once set to work to devise

and 29° of latitude and from sea to sea.

“This embraced, on the north, part of Virginia, and, on the south, the Spanish province of Florida. This territory, though one province, was soon settled as two colonies, the northern or ALBEMARLE, and the southern or CARTERET colonies, each named after chief proprietors. Each from the first had separate governors, and finally in 1670, because of the remoteness of the colonies from each other, and jealousies between the settlers and proprietors they were divided by the Company into North and South Carolina. Ten years later (1680) a settlement was made on the Ashley River called Charleston. The Carolinas occupied the same relation to Virginia that Rhode Island did to the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Companies. Malecontents had settled on the Chowan, pirates preying on Spanish commerce made Charleston their rendezvous and an impossible form of government produced so much irritation that in 1729 the proprietors sold both Carolinas to the Crown and they became royal provinces, and so remained to the Revolution.

a scheme of government, and with the assistance of John Locke, who subsequently became famous for other things, they devised the most singular frame of government which we have met with in America. It was called the “Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina,” and was in effect a statement of the proposed constitution of society in the new colony. Locke and Cooper framed the Constitutions, which, it is said, was chiefly the production of the brain of the former. Cooper was then forty-seven years of age, and Locke only thirty-four and tutor of Cooper’s son. The political and religious system was carefully laid down and the system of land tenure, together with provisions for the administration of justice. The government contemplated was to be an aristocracy, at the head of which were to be the proprietors. The country was to be divided into counties, each made up of eight “seignories,” eight “baronies,” and twenty-four colonies, each to consist of twelve thousand acres. The proprietors were to own the “seignories,” the common people the “colonies.” The “baronies” were to belong to the subordinate nobility, which was of two classes—first, the “landgraves;” second, the “caciques.” Besides the “seignories,” the proprietors (or their heirs) were to possess the following offices: Palatine, chancellor, chief justice, constable, a militia, treasurer, high steward and chamberlain, and each of these officials was to be assisted by a court, in which the “landgraves,” the “caciques,” and the “commons” were to be represented. We have gone so far over the Fundamental Constitutions merely to give an idea of the utter inappropriateness of the instrument to the small, scattered and struggling colonies which had passed under the rule of the proprietors. Although made by themselves, the proprietors seem to have appreciated the absurdity of their frame of government, for they never heartily endeavored to put it into force. And as for the colonists, they would have nothing to do with it, and made up assemblies that passed laws to suit themselves.

—FROM A BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

"In 1783 North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia claimed to the Mississippi under the Carolina charter of 1665, to all between 36° 30' and the Spanish line (31°), Georgia carrying her claim north to the line of the source of the Savannah River, and North Carolina hers south to the South Carolina line, thereby leaving South Carolina a strip only twelve miles wide."

It is not positively known when and where North Carolina was first settled, but the first settlement was probably made somewhere about Albemarle Sound in 1663.

The name, CAROLINA, was given in 1564, at the time of the first colonization by the Huguenots in the reign of Charles IX. of France; being called *Carolana* [Latin, *Carolus*, Charles]. The English later preserved the name in honor of Charles II., of England. When the French first settled in Florida, they built a fort, mention of which is made, in Latin, as *ars Carolina*.

RALEIGH is the capital of North Carolina, and the name was given in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh who located a colony on Roanoke Island July 23, 1587.

North Carolina is popularly known as the "OLD NORTH STATE," as designating it from *South* Carolina.

It is also known as the "TURPENTINE STATE," from the large quantity of turpentine produced from its pineries.

The people of the State are nicknamed "TUCKOES," a corruption of Tuck-a-hoe, Mohican Indian word *Tauquaah*, signifying bread, a curious vegetable [*Sclerotium giganteum*] of this section locally called Indian bread. Naturalists are greatly puzzled over its origin, as it is commonly found several feet under the surface; and, like the truffle of Europe, has apparently no stem, no leafy appendage connecting it with the external atmosphere. Generally found through the instrumentality of hogs, whose acute smelling enables them to fix upon the spot where they lie buried. They are usually globular or a flattened oval shape with rather a regular surface, the large ones resembling somewhat a brown loaf of coarse bread. The size varies from an acorn to the bigness of a man's head.

Capt. Smith, in his MS. mentions a root called Tock-awhough "*growing like a flag*, of the greatness and taste of a Potato, which passeth a fierce purgation before they may eate it, being poison whiles it is raw."

"TAR-HEELERS" is also applied to the people, sobriquet given during war times, that coming from the pineries they having tar on their heels, when called into action would hold their ground, as the tar would cause them "to stick."

The State has no motto.

South Carolina.—(See NORTH CAROLINA.)

South Carolina ceded the twelve mile strip, extending from the Savannah to the Mississippi, to the Government in 1787. See TENNESSEE.

The State was first settled at a spot known as Old Town, or Old Charleston, a few miles above the site of Charleston, about 1670.

COLUMBIA is the capital. Columbia is the feminine of the word Columbus, in whose honor the name was adopted, and the creation of the emblematic goddess of the Country. It was applied through poetic justice to Columbus. Its first use is traced to Dr. Timothy Dwight (1752-1818) appearing in a popular song written by him which began:

"Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise,
The queen of the world and the child of the skies."

The ballad, "Hail Columbia, happy land," was written by Joseph Hopkinson (1770-1842).

South Carolina is popularly known as the "PALMETTO STATE," from the State arms, which bear a Palmetto tree. Also from the Palmetto tree growing in South Carolina, (*Chamærops Hystrix*, Blue Palmetto.)

The people are nicknamed "WEASLES," a backwoods application to the natives.

Also "SAND-HILLERS." "The Sand-hillers are small, gaunt and cadaverous, and their skin is just the color of the sand-hills they live on"—*Olmstead*. Bartlett notes: "A class of people in Georgia and South Carolina said to be the descendants of the 'poor whites' who being deprived of work by the introduction of slave-labor, took refuge in the

pine woods that cover the sandy hills of those States, where they have since lived in a miserable condition. A friend suggests that the name comes from the Sand Hill Crane [*Grus Canadensis*], just as 'Corn Cracker' comes from the *Corn Crake*, another 'long legged' species."

"RICE-BIRDS," is sometimes applied to the people. "The surrounding country [Beaufort, S. C.] embraces the best rice-fields of the South, so proverbially so indeed that the irreverent 'up country' are accustomed to call the aristocratic inhabitants of the region *rice-birds*; perhaps, also, in allusion to their worldly fatness."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The mottoes of South Carolina are *Animis opibusque parati*, "Prepared in mind and resources; ready to give life and property;" and *Dum spiro, spero. Spes*, "While I breathe, I hope." "Hope."

Georgia.—"In 1732 General James Oglethorpe, a domestic reformer in Parliament, devised a scheme for settling insolvent debtors in America. He obtained a grant of the land between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers for twenty-one years. Savannah, the first settlement, was founded in 1733. The colony prospered and stood as a bulwark between the Spanish and Carolina settlements. Then it grew feeble, struggled on until the expiration of its charter, when it was turned over to the Crown, the trustees feeling that the scheme had been a failure.

"Georgia was the last State to make its cession of land to the Government. In 1788 she offered to cede to the United States that portion of the former British Province of West Florida north of the thirty-first parallel and which was in dispute between the United States and Spain, but Congress declined to receive it until 1798. In 1802 she ceded her claims to all remaining territory west of the present limits."

The colony was named in honor of George II. of England.

ATLANTA is the capital. The name of the city was originally *Marthasville*. *Atlanta* was suggested (by the late Edgar Thomson of Philadelphia) owing to its geographical position; immediately on the dividing ridge, separating the

Gulf and *Atlantic* waters.

Georgia is popularly known as the "EMPIRE STATE OF THE SOUTH," it being the leading State (of the southern grouping) in its manufacturers, public and literary men.

The people are nicknamed "BUZZARDS," from a State law toward protection of the buzzards, inflicting a heavy penalty upon any person killing or injuring them—the aim of the act being to encourage their increase, as they act in the capacity of scavengers.

The people of Georgia and Alabama are called "GOOBER GRABBERS." The latest edition of Webster's Unabridged defines "Goober" as "a peanut;" and hence as the people of Georgia and Alabama are so extensively and enthusiastically engaged in raising peanuts, they are thus called.

The mottoes of the State are: *Obverse*: Wisdom, justice, moderation. *Reverse*: Agriculture and commerce.

Florida.—"In 1513 Ponce de Leon, landing near the mouth of the St. John's River, gave the name of Florida to the country, then coasted along the whole peninsula and up the west coast as far as 27°-30'. * The first definite boundaries were established with reference to the claims of English Georgia and French Louisiana and embraced in addition to its present territory the maritime border of Alabama and Mississippi. It was ceded as a colony to England in 1763 and recovered by Spain in 1781." † "The United States purchased Florida of Spain by a treaty proposed February 22, 1819, though it was not signed by the King of Spain until October 24, 1820, and not ratified by the United States until February 19, 1821, which explains the varying dates given by different histories." ‡ "The United States paid five millions for Florida, and gave up all claims to Texas, conditional upon Spain assigning to the United States all her titles and claims to the Oregon country. The line between the two countries was to be the Sabine River to latitude 32°.

* See map in Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," ascribed to Leonardo da Vinci within the next year or two, showing South America, Florida and Bacallaos as islands on the coast of Asia. The map is reproduced in Mac Cunn's "Historical Geography."

† Barnes' Brief History of U. S., p. 302.

then due north to the Red River, west on the Red River to the 100th meridian, thence due north to the Arkansas River, west on that river to its utmost source, thence due north to the 42nd parallel, thence due west to the Pacific Ocean. [See LOUISIANA for the settlement of the dispute between Spain and the United States relating to the territory between the Mississippi and the Perdido Rivers.] On the signing of the Treaty with Spain in 1821 and the acquisition of East and West Florida it was organized into the Territory of Florida, with the limits of the present State. The same Act admitting Iowa March 3, 1845, also admitted Florida, thereby keeping the balance between free and slave States."

The State was first settled at St. Augustine in 1565 by Menendez.

Florida was named by Ponce de Leon (a Spanish navigator) in honor of his discovery of the land on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1513, which is called by the Spaniards *Pascua Florida*, "Holy day of Flowers," [*Pascua* same as Old English, Pasch, or Passover.]

The capital is TALLAHASSEE, a Creek Indian word, *italuahassi*, "old town," *italua*, "town," also attributed to *tallefau*, "a town," *hassee*, "old."

Florida is popularly known as the "PENINSULAR STATE," from its natural formation.

The name, "FLY-UP-THE-CREEKS," is applied to the people, a local application to one of the crane family [*Butorides virescens*], Green Heron, found on the marsh shores.

The State motto is, "In God is our Trust."

Tennessee.—It is said that De Soto explored the territory now occupied by this State, and visited the spot where Memphis now stands.

"The early history of Tennessee is that of the State of 'Franklin,' sometimes called Frankland, and is curious and interesting. As early as 1758, before the settlement of Kentucky, the inhabitants of North Carolina had crossed the mountains and settled in the fertile region of the Cumberland River, until by 1784 there were, perhaps, ten thousand of them. In this year the State of North Carolina passed an act where-

by her western lands were ceded to the United States. There were many reasons for this in the minds of the legislature, but the act aroused profound dissatisfaction in the minds of the inhabitants of the ceded counties, which increased when Congress, at that time a long way off, as things were, did nothing at all about it. The frontiersmen were deserted. They had no government, no militia, nothing. They at once gathered together, called conventions, and elected delegates, and, meeting at Jonesborough, they made themselves into an independent State, to which they gave the name of 'Franklin,' and proceeded to adopt a constitution and send a petition to Congress to be admitted into the Union. They had some difficulties about these measures, and they were by no means completed when the North Carolinians changed their minds and thought they would rather keep their western lands to themselves. The legislature, therefore, repealed the act of cession, and arrangements were made for the administration of justice, and for the militia of the frontier counties. There were shortly two sets of authorities in Franklin. There were two sets of law-makers. There were two sets of judges, who greatly disturbed their respective legal proceedings. There were two sets of taxgatherers, a superfluity which rendered both impracticable. Not to be too long, the result, which could hardly be doubtful, came in 1787. The better organization of the older State prevailed, and the rude arrangements of the mountaineers fell to pieces. Sevier, the Governor of the short-lived state, was put on trial for treason. Various exciting events followed. Sevier was rescued and pardoned. He subsequently returned to his country, where he was quite as popular as ever. As for the former Franklin, North Carolina again ceded it to the United States in 1789, and the next year it was joined to Kentucky to form the 'Territory South-west of the Ohio' * It received a distinct territorial government in 1794 and on June 1, 1796 was admitted to the Union with a constitution which was never submitted to a popular vote, but which Jefferson pronounced "the most republican yet formed in America."

* A book published by Methodist Book Concern.

The South Carolina cession which had been united to it as part of the "Territory South-west of the Ohio" was again separated as the "Territory South of Tennessee." [In 1789, as already noted, North Carolina ceded to the Government the territory comprised in the present State of Tennessee, with the proviso that no laws should be enacted prohibiting slavery. Congress accepted the session and organized it with the twelve-mile strip received from South Carolina in 1787 into the "Territory South-west of the Ohio River."]

The State was first settled at Fort Loudon, thirty miles from the present site of Knoxville in 1756. In 1780 James Robertson crossed the mountains with a party and located where Nashville now stands.

The name Tennessee is from the principal river, adopted in 1796. Indian *Tuensas*, "river of the great bend." Also *Tenas See*, one of the chief villages of the Cherokee Indians, located at one time on the "Tenas See" River, said to signify "a curved spoon."

Nashville is the capitol. The place was first named, as a settlement, *Nashborough* in honor of Francis Nash of North Carolina, a brigadier-general in the Continental Army. In June, 1784, changed to *Nashville*.

The State is popularly known as the "BIG BEND STATE" from its principal river, also the "VOLUNTEER STATE," acquired during the Seminole War, and War of 1812, from the large number of volunteer soldiers from the State.

The people of the State are popularly known as BUTTERNUTS," from the color of the clothing worn during the Civil War. Also "WHEELPS" a nick-name copied from some authorities, but the origin of the application or the use of the word is not only unknown to prominent Tennesseans and Societies, but the use of it is denied. Bartlett gives "MUD-HEADS"—"a nick-name applied to natives of Tennessee," but offers no reason.

The motto is "Agriculture, Commerce."

Alabama.—In 1763 when the entire French possessions east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans, fell into the hands of the English, Alabama was incorporated first with

Georgia, afterward, in 1802, with Mississippi Territory. In March, 1817 it was divided from the Territory of Mississippi by a north and south line equally distant from the Georgia line and the Perdido River on the east, and the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers on the west. It was admitted into the Union Dec. 14, 1819.

The first settlement was made in 1702 on Mobile Bay by Bienville. The present site of Mobile was occupied nine years afterward.

The name, Alabama, was adopted in 1817, from its principal river, a Muscogee word, translated, "Here we rest." Biedma notes the word as *Alibamo*; a Portuguese narrator uses the word, *Aliemann*. Also an Indian tribe *Alba* (thicket), *Ayalmu* (cleared place) literally "thicket clearers" located at the junction of the Tombigbee and Coosa Rivers.

MONTGOMERY is the capital, named after General Richard Montgomery, [killed at Quebec, Canada, 1775.]

Alabama is known as the "COTTON STATE," it being the central State of the cotton belt.

The people are sometimes called "LIZARDS" as in Alabama's streams lizards are numerous; the poorer people lived on the banks, and being hidden in the woods led an analogous life to lizards. Also "GOOBER GRABBERS" (see Georgia.)

The State motto is "Here we rest."

Mississippi.—"On the acceptance of the first Georgia session in 1798 the Government organized it into the Mississippi Territory subsequently adding the later session of 1802 and the Territory South of Tennessee excepting such portion as lay east of the present western boundary of Georgia which the United States ceded to that State." In 1817 the Territory was divided into two Territories, Mississippi and Alabama, and the former was admitted as a State, December 10, of the same year. See Alabama.

In 1699 M. d'Iberville formed settlements on the coast at Ship Island and Biloxi.

The name, Mississippi, was adopted in 1790, from the river of its western boundary.

The original spelling and nearest approach to the Algonquin word "the father of waters," is *Méché Sébè*, which words are still commonly used by the Louisiana Creoles.

Tonty suggested the *Miche Sepe*, Father Laval *Michisepe*, Father Labatt softened it into *Misisipi* [the first specimen of the present spelling, the only change since being to overload it with consonants.] Marquette added the first *s*, some other explorer the next, making it *Mississippi*, and so in France it remains to this day with but one *p*; who added the other *p* is unknown; conjectured to be an American because at time of purchase of Louisiana one *p* was generally used in the spelling.

In the Natchez, the word meant, "the father of waters." In Choctaw, "long river." Illinois Indian, *Mehassepi*, "all the rivers." In the Delaware *Namaesi* "a fish," *sipu* "a river."

There are various other spellings: Father Claude Dallon (map 1670) *Missisipi*; Father Allouez, *Mesipi*, and *Messi-sepy*; Joliet, *Michisepee*; Coxe's Map of Carolana 1722, *Meschucebe*; Hennepin *Meschasipi*; DuPratz, *Meauet-chassipi*; Dumont, *Mechassipy*.

Also noted on old maps under name of *Grande Rivière*, *Rivière Conception* (Marquette), *Rivière Buade* [family name of Frontenac] by Joliet, also *Fleuve St. Louis*, and by Spanish, named *Rio del Espiritu Santo*, *Rio Escondido*.

Tribes at the lower end called their respective sections *Chucagua Mico*, *Tumalosen*, *Tapala*, the mouth of the stream being noted by one tribe as *Ri*.

Missi, "great," variously spelled *Missil* or *Michil* [Michil-mackinac], *Michi* [Michi-gan], *Missu* [Missouri], *Missi* [Missi-sippi], *sipi* being English pronunciation of the French *sepe*.

Gallatin notes, *missi* never means father, but in several dialects, "all, whole."

In the Algonquin and Knistinaux *missi ackki* and *messe aski* means "the whole earth, the world" (Mackenzie). In Abenaki *messisi* "all, whole," an equivalent to the French *tout* (Rasle). In the Delaware *mesitscheyen* "wholly" (Zeis-

berger). I think therefore the proper meaning of Mississippi to be "the whole river," expressive of the *union* of all the rivers, *from* the Mississippi.—*Townsend's U. S.*

JACKSON is the capital, named in honor of General Andrew Jackson. Mississippi is popularly known as the "BAYOU STATE," from the numerous applications of the word "bayou" to its waters, as exhibited on State maps. A French word [*boyau*, a gut] as applied, meaning "an outlet" of a lake, or channel of water.

The people of the State are called "TADPOLES," an equivalent to young Frenchmen. The Frenchmen [Parisians] were called *Crapands* (frogs) from their ancient heraldic device "three toads erect saltant," and which is traced by the caricaturist in the present Fleur-de-Lys. *Qu'en disent les genouilles?* [What will the frogs say?] in 1791 was a common court phrase in Versailles.

The State has no motto.

LOUISIANA.—The history of many of the States west of the Mississippi involve the history of the "PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA," and hence we shall give the history of the PURCHASE at this point.

"The United States began its national existence in 1787, with England as a neighbor on the north and northeast, and Spain on the west and south. Its western boundary was the middle of the Mississippi River, but Spain by the possession of the Island of New Orleans held the mouth of the river. As the Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky region became settled their commerce increased until the absolute control of the entire eastern bank as a natural boundary became a necessity. [All the products of these sections were then sent to market via the Mississippi, there being no roads over the mountains, the owners returning by ship to the Atlantic ports, and hence over the mountain trails.] Events were drifting toward its forcible seizure, when, in 1801, Spain, by secret treaty ceded to France the Province of Louisiana with the same boundaries as ceded to her in 1763, a country stretching from the mouth of the Mississippi to its farthest western sources, but with undefined limits to the west, southwest, or south-

east. This transfer was not known until after the Treaty of Peace between France and England, signed at Amiens in 1802. England, in alarm, broke the treaty of Amiens. To the United States the change of owners and the possible transfer of the armies of Napoleon to the Mississippi Valley made the possession of the Island of New Orleans more vital than ever. Negotiations were opened for the purchase of New Orleans. Napoleon preparing to invade England, in want of funds, and unwilling that it should fall into the hands of England, offered to sell the whole province to us for fifteen millions. * The purchase was made. Spain protested, but the treaty was signed April 30, 1803. France gave a quit claim to the Province of Louisiana with the same extent it had in the hands of Spain in 1800, and that it had when previously possessed by France. What were the limits? Louis XIV. in 1712, in granting the trade of the province to Antoine Crozat, bounded it by New Mexico and Carolina, and all the territory whose lakes or rivers emptied directly or indirectly into the Mississippi or any of its branches. † Our title, therefore, clearly gave us to the source of the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains. ‡

* The negotiation of this great purchase was concluded by Robert Livingston the American minister at the court of the First Consul. He had instructions to purchase Orleans and the mouth of the river, but when Napoleon offered the whole for fifteen million dollars he was amazed, and having no time to consult with the President and Congress, accepted the offer on his own responsibility. He assured the President of the prudence of the venture in writing of what he had done, by stating that he had already arranged with parties who would take the purchase "off our hands" for fifteen millions, and leave to the United States Orleans and the mouth of the river. Napoleon was fully aware of what he had done, and when Marbois, his minister, reported to him that the purchase had been concluded he said: "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

Ridpath says that of the fifteen millions paid for Louisiana, eleven and a quarter millions was for purchase and three and three-quarters millions was for French debts assumed by the United States

This vast territory was explored by a party of less than thirty persons under the control of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. They left St. Louis in the month of March, 1804, and were out twenty-seven months. The special purpose of this expedition was to explore the Missouri River and to find if possible an access to the Pacific by way of the Columbia, in which they were successful. The members of this famous exploring company were the first white men known to have crossed the United States from ocean to ocean.

† Crozat surrendered this grant in 1717.

France furthermore had claimed the Texas country as far as the Rio Grande, based on an attempted settlement by La Salle at the mouth of that river, but Spain occupied that country as far as the Sabine River and French settlements in that direction ended with Natchitoches.

The United States claimed to the Rio Grande, also east of the Mississippi; south of the 31° of latitude, to the Perdido River, claiming that the original Province of Louisiana extended eastward to that river and if France was not in actual possession it yet had a possessory right when it made the cession to Spain in 1763 which Spain re-ceded in 1800, and which France ceded to the United States in 1803. Spain claimed that the French cession in 1763 embraced east of the

‡ The grant made by France to Antoine de Crozat makes the first, and indeed the only statement of the limits of this vast region. * * * From this it appears that Louisiana was regarded by France as comprising the drainage basin of the Mississippi as far north as the mouth of the Illinois, with those of all its branches which enter it below this point, including the Missouri, but excluding that portion in the south-west claimed by Spain. It is moreover certain that the area now comprised in Washington, Oregon and Idaho was not included. * * * The treaty of cession, from France to United States, which bears date of April 30, 1803, describes the territory only as being the same as ceded by Spain to France by the treaty of San Ildefonso (October 1, 1800.) From this it appears that the territory sold to the United States comprised that part of the drainage basin of the Mississippi which lies west of the course of the river, with the exception of such parts as were then held by Spain. The want of precise definition of limits in the treaty was not objected to by the American commissioners, as they probably foresaw that this very indefiniteness might prove of service to the United States in future negotiations with other powers. In fact, the claim of the United States to the area now comprised in Oregon, Washington and Idaho in the negotiations with Great Britain regarding the north-western boundary, was ostensibly based, not only upon prior occupation, and upon purchase from Spain, but also upon the alleged fact that this area formed part of the Louisiana purchase. That this claim was baseless is shown not only by what has been already detailed regarding the limits of the purchase, but also by the direct testimony of the French plenipotentiary, M. Marbois. Some twenty years after the purchase he published a work on Louisiana, in which he detailed at some length the negotiations which preceded the purchase, and, in referring to this question said: "The shores of the western ocean were certainly not comprised in the cession, but already the United States are established there." There is a map in this work on which that part of the Country now comprised in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, which, it has been claimed formed a part of the purchase, bears the following legend: "Territories and Countries occupied by the United States, following the treaty of cession of Louisiana." From this it appears that the limits of the Louisiana purchase can no longer be a matter of discussion; but although the United States certainly did not purchase Oregon, as a part of Louisiana, it is no less certain that that great area west of the Rocky Mountains fell into their hands as a direct consequence of such purchase.—Boundaries of the States and United States. GANNETT. U. S. Geol. Survey. Bulletin 13, p. 19-20.

Mississippi only the Island of New Orleans.* Spain was left the country along the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean, east of a line nearly corresponding with the present boundary between Louisiana and Mississippi on the Pearl River and south of the thirty-first degree of latitude. The final settlement of these disputed lines was not made until 1819, when, by the treaty of Washington, Spain ceded to the United States the provinces of East and West Florida. (*See Florida.*)

With the extension of our domain to the Rocky Mountains the ownership of the Columbia Basin came into question. In 1792 a Boston ship had discovered the mouth of the Columbia. Immediately on the purchase of Louisiana the Government sent an expedition which not only reached the head-waters of the Missonri, but in 1805 crossed the mountains and followed the Columbia from its source to the sea. A settlement was made at its mouth in 1810.

England and Spain both claimed the country by early discovery. In 1818 Commissioners of England and the United States determined the boundary line from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains on parallel 49°. Beyond the mountains the line was left in abeyance and the country open to settlers of both nations for ten years, which was afterward extended until definite lines were drawn in 1846. (*See Oregon.*)

In a general way it may be said that † “when the United States purchased it Louisiana included all the region north and west between the Mississippi and the Pacific (except those portions occupied by Spain; see California,) and north to the British possessions.”

On the acquisition of the Province of Louisiana from France in 1803 Congress organized that portion at the mouth of the Mississippi River into the Territory of Orleans bound-

* On November 3, 1762, France ceded Louisiana to Spain defining the region only as the province of Louisiana. A short time after, on February 10, 1763, by a treaty of peace between Great Britain, France and Spain, the western boundary of the former's possessions in the New World, was placed in center of the Mississippi River, thus reducing the area of the Louisiana by the portion east of the Mississippi River. By treaty of San Ildefonso, October 1, 1800, Spain transferred back to France the balance of the province of Louisiana. GANNETT

† Barnes' Brief Hist. of U. S.

ed south by the Gulf of Mexico, west by the Sabine River to latitude 32° and thence north to parallel 33° , north and east by parallel 33° from the Spanish line to the Mississippi, thence down that river to the 31° parallel, thence east to the Perdido River (boundary of Spanish Florida), thence down that river to the Gulf of Mexico.

The District of Louisiana comprised the balance of the French purchase. In 1804 it was attached to Indian Territory, but the following year (1805) was organized into Louisiana Territory.

The State of Louisiana was made from the Territory of Orleans in 1812, (April 8) and at first embraced all that portion west of the Mississippi River and the Island of New Orleans, to which the section south of parallel 31° and west of the Pearl River was subsequently added. The Territory of Louisiana was then re-named the TERRITORY OF MISSOURI. —MacCoun's Historical Geography.

New Orleans was founded in 1718, and the first settlement was made by the French at a point about 38 miles below New Orleans in 1700. Some authorities give the first settlement as Biloxi in 1699.

Louisiana was named by La Salle, in honor of Louis XIV, King of France. "After making a continuous voyage from the Falls of St. Anthony, La Salle entered the Gulf of Mexico, April 9, 1682. He founded the Fort of St. Louis, and gave the adjacent lands the name of *Louisiana*."

BATON ROUGE is the capital. The name is made up of two French words translated "red stick." It is said that when the place was first settled there was growing on the spot a cypress, the bark of which is red in color, of immense size, prodigious height, and entirely free from branches except at its very top. One of the settlers playfully remarked that the tree would make a handsome cane or stick.

Louisiana is known as the "CREOLE STATE," through a large part of its inhabitants being Creoles, the descendants of the original French and Spanish settlers. A French word *créole*, from Spanish *criollo*, "properly created, nursed, grown up." "One born in America, or the West Indies of

European ancestors.” “One born within or near the tropics, of any color. [This is the usual sense.]” Webster. [“The term *creole negro* is employed in the English West Indies to distinguish the negroes born there from the Africans imported during the time of the slave trade. The application of this term to the colored people has led to an idea common in some parts of the United States, though wholly unfounded, that it implies an admixture greater or less of African blood.” *R. Hildreth.*]

Also called “PELICAN STATE,” from the “Pelican” as shown in the State seal.

The people of the State are frequently called CREOLES.

The State motto is “Union, Justice and Confidence.”

Texas.—This State was explored by La Salle and De Leon. It was the subject of much discussion during the dispute relating to the limits of the Louisiana Purchase.

It was claimed by both the United States and Spain. From 1806 to 1816 settlements were made and several attempts were made to wrest it from Spain.

It was settled in 1715 by the Spanish under the name of New Philippines. Lafitte, a gulf pirate made a settlement at Galveston in 1815, but it was broken up in 1821. In 1819 the River Sabine was established as a boundary. In 1820 Moses Austin, an American, got a large tract of land in the territory from the Mexican Government and began a settlement which rapidly increased.

In 1823 Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke and became a Republic. Texas was one of the Mexican States and in 1835 declared its freedom as the “Republic of Texas.” A provisional government was formed, Sam Houston chosen Commander-in-chief, and the Mexicans driven out.

After some difficulties with Mexico, Texas was, in 1837, acknowledged as an independent Republic by the United States, and in 1840 by England, France and Belgium.

It was in the revolt of Texas against the Mexican Government that David Crockett, the famous hunter, lost his life.

* “But the people of Texas were continually harassed

by Mexican marauders; and when in 1843 President Tyler made a proposition to the President of that Republic for its annexation to the United States it was eagerly accepted. A treaty to that effect was negotiated and it was signed in April, 1844, by the Texan commissioner and John C. Calhoun, who was then Secretary of State; but the Senate rejected it.

“The country was soon afterward violently agitated by discussions on the subject of annexation. The chief point of antagonism lay in the slavery question, the friends of that institution being all in favor of the measure, while its opponents were firmly opposed to it, for they regarded it as a plan for strengthening the political power of the slave-labor States; also because it would surely lead to a war with Mexico, for that government had never given up its claim to Texas as one of the States of the Republic. This question entered largely into the canvass for the Presidency in 1844.”

In 1844 Congress passed a resolution to admit Texas, prohibiting slavery in States formed from its territory north of the line of the Missouri Compromise line, $36^{\circ} 30'$, and leaving it to the people themselves to decide whether it should exist south of that line. Texas accepted the annexation both by her own Congress and by a popular convention. On December 29, 1845, Texas became a State of the Union with the limits of the Republic of Texas, bounded east and north by the Treaty line with Spain in 1821, (see FLORIDA), to the source of the Arkansas River, on the south and west by the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande to its source and thence due north to the junction of the Arkansas River. It comprised parts of the present states of Kansas, and Colorado of the Territory of New Mexico, and “No Man’s Land.” In 1850 such portions were ceded to the United States for a consideration. Southern statesmanship, by colonization, revolution and annexation, thus added to the Southern group of States territory to equalize that acquired by the Louisiana purchase lying north of $36^{\circ} 30'$, in which by the compromise of 1820 slavery was not to exist. Afterward, on the acquisition of Oregon, the Mexican War was provoked and the

latitudinal limits of the Southern group carried to the Pacific Coast. Nevertheless, Texas was the last Slave State added to the Union.

Though larger than five such States as New York Texas has remained a single State because its population has remained so small. In the act of admission it was provided that it might be divided into four new States besides itself.

The place and date of first settlement is considerably in doubt. Montgomery names Lavaca, on the coast, settled by the French in 1685. Townsend gives San Antonio settled by the Spanish in 1690.

“On account of an error in the treaty surveys there was formerly a tract of land about 2400 square miles in area, lying between Texas and Indian Territory, the ownership of which could not be determined without special Congressional legislation. This area lay against the eastern part of the ‘pan-handle’ of Texas, between the North and the South, or Prairie Dog-town Fork of the Red River, and was known as the ‘No Man’s Land of Texas.’ Politically it was known as Greer County, and, although it was not recognized by the United States authorities, it was claimed and included by the State authorities of Texas a legitimate part of that State and the inhabitants enjoyed the same political rights as those of any recognized part of Texas. This tract has since been included in Oklahoma Territory.” For an explanation of the source of the error in the treaty survey see J. W. Redway’s *Manual of Geography*.

The origin of the name, Texas, is much in doubt. It is popularly supposed to be derived from the Indian, but it may be Spanish.

It is perhaps from a small tribe of Indians that inhabited a village called *Texas*, meaning “friendly.”

Morfi’s manuscript History of Texas, gives it as meaning “friends.”

An Indian chief related to Sam Houston in accounting for the origin of the name, says: “When the Spaniards overran Mexico, a party of red men fled to the northward, crossed the Rio Grande and entered the great salt

marshes. Hence they traveled day after day, until without food or water they were utterly exhausted, and when upon the point of lying down in despair, came upon a bluff overlooking the Colorado. The stream was clear and beautiful and beyond were green meadows dotted with trees, and the savages in their joy, cried '*Texas! Texas!*' This word meant 'Paradise'." A slight alteration in time of the central letter it became Texas.

The publication of Don Louis de Onis 1818 states on a visit of Alonzo de Leon to the Cenis Indians in 1689 they received him with great kindness calling him and his followers *Texas*, which in their language signifies "friends." Capt. Alonzo de Leon (Spanish) governor of Coahuila, in looking for the lost companions of La Salle visited the Asimaïs or Asmaes Indians, who received him kindly. To reciprocate their kindness he named the land (from the Spanish spelling of the Indian pronunciation) *Tejas*, the word meaning, in the Indian dialect, "friends."

In a report to the Spanish Government in 1744 the writer says the territory on the Nêches is called *Texas*.

Also an Aztec word *Tehuajás*, meaning "north country."

The mound prairies known as *Teja* or *Tejas* and the word applied by the Spaniards to the shape of the wigwams of the Nêches Indians.

Vasquez Coronado in his explorations makes mention of the *Teyas* Indians.—Townsend's "*U. S.*"

Yokum, in his History of Texas, on page 52, has the following: "C. H. Gayarre suggests that Texas may have been the appellation of some petty tribe of Indians living in eastern Texas; or it may be of Spanish origin, and applied to the light structures of the Indians on the Nêches, *Teja*, plural *Tejas*, in allusion to the covering of their tents or wigwams. Some say that Texas, in the language of the A-simaïs (Cenis) Indians, is interpreted as meaning friends, but the interpretation is deemed fanciful."

AUSTIN is the capital, named in honor of Stephen F. Austin, founder of the first American Colony of Texas (1844.)

Texas is nick-named the "LONE STAR STATE" from the

Texas flag which bore one star prior to its admission into the Union. Its present State Seal carries a Lone Star.

The term "BEEF-HEADS" is sometimes applied to the people, owing to the chief occupation of raising cattle through natural State advantages in its vast grazing lands.

Texas has no motto.

Arkansas.—Arkansas was discovered and settled by the French under Chevalier de Tonty as early as 1685 at Arkansas Post, although some authorities give Little Rock as the first settlement with date about 1690.

On March 2, 1819, when the Enabling Act was brought forward for the State of Missouri, Arkansas was organized as a Territory, from a part of Missouri Territory including the present State of Arkansas and a part of Indian Territory, comprising the section on the west bank of the Mississippi between latitudes 33° and $36^{\circ} 30'$ west, to meridian $94^{\circ} 42'$. The same Act (June 15, 1836,) that admitted Michigan as a free State also admitted Arkansas as a slave State, with its present limits.

The name Arkansas is derived from its principal river—adopted in 1819; early French documents use the word *Alkansas*.

Alkansas or *Arkansas*, was the name given by the Algonquin tribe to the nation now extinct calling themselves Quappas.

Indian *Kansoos*, "smoky water," with French prefix *ar* [arc] "a bow"; they were called the "bow" Indians by the French.

The name is variously spelled by the Spanish: Arkansea, Arkanisea, Arcancas—the river mentioned on French maps as "Rivière Bazaire."

[NOTE.—"*Joint Resolution Declaring the proper pronunciation of the name of the State.*" Passed by the 23d session of the Legislature of Arkansas, in 1881.

PREAMBLE:—Whereas, Confusion of practice has arisen in the pronunciation of the name of our State, and it is deemed important that the true pronunciation should be de-

terminated for use in oral official proceedings,

And whereas, The matter has been thoroughly investigated by the State Historical Society and the Eclectic Society of Little Rock, which have agreed upon the correct pronunciation, as derived from history, and the early usage of the American immigrants,

Be it therefore resolved by both houses of the General Assembly, That the only true pronunciation of the name of the State, in the opinion of this body, is that received by the French from the native Indians, and committed to writing in the French word representing the sound; and that it shall be pronounced in three syllables, with the final "s" silent, the "a" in each syllable with the Italian sound, and the accent on the first and last syllables—being the pronunciation formerly, universally, and now still most commonly used; and that the pronunciation with the accent on the second syllable with the sound of "a" in *man*, and the sounding of the terminal "s" is an innovation to be discouraged.]

LITTLE ROCK is the capital. The name is a local application from the town occupying the top of a rocky cliff which is much more conspicuous than the other cliffs of the river bank; also said to be traceable from an igneous slate rock in the river bed at this point, visible only at low stages of the water.

Arkansas is known as the "BEAR STATE," from the number of bears that infested the forests, during its earlier days, the application then made.

The people are called "TOOTHPICKS," in allusion to the bowie knife; in frontier times it was spoken of as an "Arkansas Toothpick."

"Straightway leaped the valiant Slingsby
Into armor of Seville,
With a strong *Arkansas Toothpick*
Screwed in every joint of steel."

—AMERICAN BALLADS.

The mottoes of the State are, "Mercy, Justice," and *Regnat Populi*, "The people rule."

CENTRAL STATES.

The Central States east of the Mississippi were taken from the ORIGINAL PUBLIC DOMAIN. This domain consisted of the land sessions made by the original States to the Government, with a small section in the present State of Maine lying outside of the Sir Gorges and Sir Alexander grants, purchased by Massachusetts, but inside the treaty line with Great Britain.

For the NEW YORK cession see New York; for the GEORGIA cession see Georgia; for NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA cessions see Tennessee.

VIRGINIA ceded all her claims north-west of the Ohio River, reserving only, as military bounty lands the country between the Scioto and Little Miami in the present State of Ohio. The cession bears date of 1784.

“MASSACHUSETTS ceded in 1784 and Congress accepted in 1785, all her lands west of the New York line. Her claim that fell within the limits of the present State of New York was adjusted with that State in 1786 by a meridian line 82 miles west of the Delaware from the Pennsylvania line to Lake Ontario. Beyond this line New York yielded a right to the soil and Massachusetts the right of sovereignty.

“THE CONNECTICUT CESSION in 1786 embraced the soil between 41° and $42^{\circ} 12'$ west of a meridian 120 miles west of the Pennsylvania line. Of this section she ceded the right of soil and on March 30, 1800, also the right of jurisdiction. To that portion between the Pennsylvania line and the 120 mile meridian known as the “Western Reserve of Connecticut,” she retained the right of soil but surrendered the right of jurisdiction. (See Ohio.)

“Congress now passed (July 13, 1787,) an ordinance organizing all the territory between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and the Great Lakes into the TERRITORY NORTH-WEST of the OHIO RIVER, providing for its future division into not more than five nor less than three States. One to be bounded east by the Pennsylvania line, south by the Ohio, west by a meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami to the border line. The second from the last de-

scribed line on the east, the Ohio on the south and west to the Wabash River, and a line due north from Port Vincent to the border. The third that portion between the last mentioned line and the Mississippi. Authority was reserved to make two States in that part of the territory north of a parallel passing through the southernmost point of Lake Michigan.

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were afterward made on these lines and Michigan and Wisconsin lie wholly north of the provisional latitude. The ordinance prohibited slavery in the Territory after the year 1800. The small section between Lake Erie, the New York and Pennsylvania lines, was sold by Congress to the State of Pennsylvania, thereby giving that State a port on Lake Erie.

Ohio.—In 1802 Congress passed the first “Enabling Act,” authorizing the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio to make a Constitution, republican in form in accord with the ordinance of 1787, and to organize a State government, the boundaries of the State to be: East, the Pennsylvania line; south, the Ohio River; west the meridian of the Great Miami River; north, the latitudinal line passing through the southern point of Lake Michigan. Congress reserved the right to add the balance of the Northwest Territory, north of the limits of the State, or to dispose of it as it should think best. A convention was called, a Constitution formed, with the proviso that if the latitudinal line from the most southern point of Lake Michigan to the boundary line did not touch Lake Erie, or touched it east of the mouth of the Maumee River, then the northern boundary should be a line from the most northern cape of Maumee Bay to the meridian line. This Constitution was never submitted to the people, nor was the State ever formally admitted, but an Act on February 19, 1803, declared that by the formation of a Constitution it had become one of the United States of America.”

Histories do not agree as to the date of Ohio's admission, but February 19, 1803, is the date now generally accepted. *

* Excepting Ohio, Congress has passed a distinct and definite act of admis-

The Western Reserve of Connecticut lay within the boundaries of Ohio. The Reserve with the exception of the Fire Lands* was afterward sold by Connecticut to a Connecticut land syndicate, which in turn sold it to private individuals. The money which the State of Connecticut received from this sale formed the foundation upon which her school system has been built.

The State of Ohio made no compensation for any portion ceded.

Ohio was first settled at Marietta, in 1788.

The State takes its name from the river forming the southern boundary.

From the Iroquois *Oheo*, beautiful.—[French spelled it "*O-y-o*.]

Heckweld derives it from the Indian word *Ohuipeek-hanne*, *Ohui*, "very," *opeek*, "white with froth," *hanne*, "stream," alluding to the white caps with which its surface is covered in a high wind; omitting all but its first part for ease of pronunciation.

Also from the Shawnee word meaning "beautiful river." The Seneca word is *O-hee-yeg-a-hunda*, meaning "good, beautiful, running waters."

Noted on maps in 1687 as *Albacha*, by Dono (1708) as

sion, or has provided for an admission on the issue of a proclamation by the President. The people elected delegates to a convention by whom a Constitution was formed (November 29, 1802), which in January 1803, was submitted to Congress for ratification; and on the 19th of the following month the President approved the first act which recognized the new State. The U. S. Census gives date of admission November 29, 1802. King's "History of Ohio" in the COMMONWEALTH SERIES, and the article "Ohio" in the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA give the date of 1803.

* In 1792, a tract containing about five hundred thousand acres of land, lying in the western part of the Reservation, was granted by Connecticut to certain citizens of that state as a compensation for property burned and destroyed in the towns of New London, New Haven, Fairfield, and Norwalk by the British troops in the cause of the Revolutionary war. The tract thus granted was called the Fire Lands.

Cabach, in 1710 as *O-o*, 1711 *Ochio*, 1719 *Sabogungo*. The Miamis called the stream *Causisseppione*, the Delawares *Kitono-cepe*, and other tribes *Alliweje-Sipe*, the Wyandottes spoke of it as *Oheezuh*, "the grand." On a map accompanying Rapin De Thoyers History of England, 1744, it is spelled *Ohio*.

Bancroft in a foot-note states *Youghiogheny* or *Youghioghaney* is a spelling of one of the many names given by the Indians to the Ohio River, from which word the French derived the name *i. e.*, *y OugHI Oghany*.

The Youghiogheny River, Pennsylvania takes its name from the Indian, *yukwiakhanna*, "a stream taking a round-about course."

Schoolcraft notes, the name Ohio was applied to the present combined streams, Ohio and Alleghany, the true Indian sound of the Iroquois word *Oheo*, but as the letter *i* in French orthography represented the English *e* long, it took the form of notation. The exclamatory transitive particle *io*, as heard in this word, when preceded by the interjection *oh!* when shortly uttered may be translated, "How beautiful a scene."

The French literally translated the Iroquois name and called the stream *La Belle Rivière*.

COLUMBUS is the capital. The name was given as a tribute to Christopher Columbus; the ground when originally selected in 1812 was for the purpose of locating homes for Canadian and Nova Scotian refugees, and the committee through a sentimental simile selected the name *Columbus*, "as to him we are primarily indebted in being able to offer the refugees a resting place." [This is conjectured, no actual reason being recorded.]

The popular name of Ohio is "BUCKEYE STATE," from the Buckeye trees [*Æsculus glabra*] that abound, the nut of

which bears a resemblance to a buck's eye.

The people are called "BUCKEYES."

The State motto is *Imperium in Imperio*, "An empire within an empire," or "A government within a government." The motto is not on the State Seal.

Indiana.—“By an act of Congress passed May 7, 1800, the territory northwest of the Ohio was divided. After July 4th, all that portion lying west of a line from the Ohio River to Fort Recovery (known as the treaty line of 1795), thence by a meridian line to the international border, was constituted into Indiana Territory. When Ohio became a State in 1802 all the Northwest Territory north of the Ohio line was added. For one year 1804 to 1805, after the purchase of the Province of Louisiana and until it was independently organized, all that territory north of the Territory of Orleans, extending to the Rocky Mountains, was included in its jurisdiction. In 1805 Michigan Territory, embracing all between Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan was taken from it, and in 1809 Illinois Territory was separated by a line following the Wabash River to Vincennes and thence by a meridian line due north to the international line.

“Thus Indiana was territorially reduced to its present boundaries, except that when it was admitted as a State, December 11, 1816, its northern boundary was run on a parallel ten miles north of the extreme southern point of Lake Michigan.”

The State was first settled at Vincennes by French Canadian voyagers in 1702.

The name of the State is from the word *Indian*, first applied in 1768 to a grant of land north of and near the Ohio River, which was obtained that year by a company of traders from the Indians.

The capital is INDIANAPOLIS, the name meaning literally, “The city of Indiana.” (*polis*-city). The name was proposed by Judge Jeremiah Sullivan, of Jefferson Co., Ind., and was preferred to *Tecumseh* and *Suwarrow* which were suggested.

Indiana is familiarly known as the “HOOSIER STATE.”

Hoosier is said to be a corruption of *husher*, which was formerly a common term throughout the West for a "bully;" and this is the accepted derivation of the term.

Also traceable to a gruff local expression of "who's yer."

The word as "hushers" applied to the pioneer Indians whose huge frames signified "formidable in fights," literally, easily able to crush out life, or "*hush* one to sleep."

The southern part of the State is known as "THE POCKET."

The people are familiarly termed "HOOSIERS."

The State motto is "Constitution," but is not found on the State seal.

Illinois.—After the States of Ohio and Indiana and the Territory of Michigan had been taken from the Northwest Territory, the remainder was called the Territory of Illinois, (1809) comprising the present States of Illinois, Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota, or more strictly all that portion of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River organized under the Ordinance of 1787, west of the Wabash River and a meridian line drawn from Vincennes to the international line. It was admitted as a State, December 3, 1818, being bounded on the east, south and west, by Indiana, the Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers respectively, north by the parallel $42^{\circ} 30'$ from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

"The three Northern States bordering on the Ohio, contemplated by the Ordinance of 1787, had now been admitted, with east and west boundaries as originally provided, but in no case had their northern boundaries been in accord with the line of 1787, which was latitude $41^{\circ} 37'$. That line would have cut off each of these States from the Lakes. Had it been adhered to, it would have materially changed the history of the nation by sundering the natural geographical connections of these States with the East by way of the Lakes, turning their commerce, interests, and sympathies toward the Gulf."

The country was first explored by La Salle and the French missionaries, who formed the earliest settlement at Cahokia and Kaskaskia in 1682 and 1683.* In 1803 a stock-

ade fort was built near the mouth of the Chicago River and named Fort Dearborn, the present site of Chicago. In 1833 the settlement took the name of Chicago.

There is so much interest manifest in the derivation of the name, Chicago, that we give what we are able to find relating to it. The name was originally given to the Chicago River, and is said to have been first mentioned by Perrot, a Frenchman by whom it was visited in 1671.

The Pottawottamies called it *Shecango*, "playful waters," also *Choc-ca-go*, meaning "destitute."

Schoolcraft gives the etymology as *Chi-cag*, "animal of the leek," or "wild onion." *Chi-cag-o-wunz*, "the wild leek or polecat plant." *Chi-ca-go*, "place of the wild leek."

Father Louis Vivier, priest of Kaskaskia, in a letter to his Superior writes: "Chikagou was a celebrated Indian chief, etc."

Also written and known as *Tuck-chicago*, *tuck*, "wood or lumber," *Chicago*, "gone, absent, or without," signifying "without wood."

The word in print first occurs in Hennepin's account of Fort Crève Cœur, in which he mentions a fort called *Chicagou*, but gives no meaning of the word.

La Honton designates the portage between the Illinois River and the Great Lakes as *Chickahou*.

Charlvoix [1720] refers to the point at which the place of portage commences as *Chicagou*.—Townsend's "*U. S.*"

One writer says that Chicago is supposed to be the name of the god of thunder, but we are inclined to believe that it

* Three years previous to this time, after having explored the Illinois River La Salle built a small fort on that river near where Peoria now stands which he called Crève Cœur (Krave Kœr). Some authors give Kaskaskia as the first settlement; others give Cabokia, and different authors give 1683 as the date of both settlements. One writer gives Kaskaskia as first settlement with date of 1720, while another marks the date 1683 as doubtful.

signifies "wild onion."

The name Illinois was adopted from the principal river, in 1809.

Illini [Indian] meaning "men," *ois* from the French, meaning "tribe" *i. e.*, "tribe of men."

Also from an island on its Mississippi shore, named by the French, from the circumstance of its abounding in nuts, *isle aux noix*, "isle of nuts."

Possibly a French-Canadian attempt to express the word *Illiniwek* in the Algonquin, a verbal form of "we are men." The *wek* gradually being written *ois* from "*way*" or nearly so. We say *Illy-noy*, the French said *Illeen-way*, the Indian *Illeen-wek*.

An author says, "As the Algonquin has no letter *l*, this letter supplied no doubt by the French *Inini* meaning 'men' or 'we are men,' as a reply to an interrogatory of Marquette on the part of an Algonquin chief, no doubt as an intention to signify 'perfect men' as distinguished from the Iroquois."

SPRINGFIELD is the capital. The town, now city, was named by the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat of Sangamon County. It was then (1821) simply a town site but was designated as the County seat and named Springfield.

The town was first platted as "Calhoun," but the name was abandoned by common consent and Springfield adopted generally and officially. Mr. Townsend says: "The name was probably transmitted from or by Massachusetts settlers. Springfield, Mass., was named in honor of the English residence of its founder, William Pynchon [1640]."

Illinois is the "PRAIRIE STATE," so called in allusion to its widespread and beautiful prairies.

Also "SUCKER STATE." It is related, this word originated at the Galena mines in the fall of 1822, when there

was a great exodus. A large returning party while boarding a steamer at Galena wharf was asked "Wher' ye goin'?" "To hum," was the reply. "Well," was the rejoinder of an old miner, "ye put me in mind of suckers, they do go up the river in the spring, spawn, and all return down ag'in in the fall." [Sucker is a fresh-water fish of the carp family, genus, *Catostomus*.]

The lead mines also attracted many poor whites from Virginia and Kentucky, who had torn themselves away from the wealthy slave-owners, for a prospective betterment, satirists predicted that they would 'perish like sprouts, or 'suckers' to the tobacco plant, when stripped from their parent stem."

Another derivation notes, it arises from the fact that western prairies in many places are filled with holes, made by the craw fish, out of which early travelers, by means of a hollow reed sucked up the pure water that lay beneath; when these holes were found, the discoverer would call a "sucker, a sucker," in asking for a reed.

Hence the people are called "SUCKERS."

Also "EGYPTIANS," especially the people of the southern section, because of the alleged darkness in complexion of its inhabitants. Also applied to the State as EGYPT on account of the fertility of the soil.

The State motto is, "State Sovereignty,"—"National Union."

Kentucky.—There is no State in the Union that has a more romantic and interesting history than Kentucky. The reader will remember Spotswood and the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe. The names of Daniel Boone, Christopher Gist, Colonel Henderson, George Rogers Clark, and Simon Girty are familiar to the older inhabitants of Kentucky and adjoining States.

A work published by the Methodist Book Concern furnishes the following: "In 1769 Daniel Boone made his first journey through Kentucky. He was a typical frontiersman, always moving on the farthest fringe of settlements. Well skilled in woodcraft, great with the rifle, successful in his

dealings with the Indians, there have been few men in our country who more justly deserve the name of the First Pioneer. He traversed over a great part of eastern Kentucky with his brother and two companions. The two latter were killed by the Indians and the younger Boone was forced to return to the settlements for ammunition. Daniel Boone spent the winter absolutely alone with great contentment. The next summer he returned with his brother to bring their families out to the new country. The next year George Washington, floating down the Ohio river to locate land for the soldiers of the French war, was received by the Indians with honor, and returned with good accounts of the country.

The first permanent settlement in Kentucky was made in 1774 by James Harrod, with a company who passed down the Ohio, and thence some way inland, where they founded Harrodsburg.* The next year Boone built a fort, and soon others were built. To obtain titles to land was the great object of their excursions. Colonel Henderson and others, in 1775, obtained a tract of land from the Cherokees, embracing all of the present State of Kentucky east of the Kentucky river. They at once proceeded to occupy it. Daniel Boone leading forth a party, built a fort, which was named Boonesborough. Henderson sent out a call for a congress of delegates from the settlements in the surrounding country, which met at Boonesborough and adopted the name of "Transylvania." They drew up laws for self-government among them; one for punishment of profane swearing and Sabbath-breaking, and another for preserving the breed of horses. Daniel Boone carried the passage of a bill for the preservation of game. But this government of Transylvania did not last. The grant from the Cherokees was in truth worthless. The whole country was held at the time to belong to Virginia. It had been hitherto neglected, or considered a part of the county of Fincastle. In 1776, however, the whole of what is now the State of Kentucky was made into the county of

* We have two authorities at hand which give the first settlement of Kentucky as Boonesboro, 1775; two others which give Boonesville, 1769. Three State histories of Kentucky state that Daniel Boone first visited Kentucky in 1769, that Harrodsburg was founded in 1774 and Boonesboro a year later.

that name. Henderson and his Transylvanians received a grant of land at the north of the Green River to quiet them for the loss of the £10,000 which they had paid for the worthless Transylvania patent.

“Kentucky, as the County of Kentucky, remained a part of Virginia, when that State ceded its lands north of the Ohio to the General Government. In the years immediately after the Revolutionary War the desire of the people of Kentucky to separate from Virginia became very general. Virginia was not disinclined to allow her to set up for herself and in 1786 her General Assembly passed an act of cession whereby she might be separated from Virginia provided that before the first of June, 1787, Congress should vote her admission, but Congress acted slowly, and the matter needed consideration. In February, 1791, however, Congress provided for her admission as a State. On June 1, 1792 a Constitution was formed and on that date Kentucky became the fifteenth State of the Union.”

Kentucky was named from its principal river, and the name was adopted in 1782.

Trumbull says that Kentucky is an Indian word, *Kain-tuk-ee*, “at the head of the river.” [Shawnoese].

Also an Algonquin word interpreted the same as that for Connecticut, “long river.”

An Indian word *Kentakewowa*, “long prairies.”

Lord Dunmore in a proclamation, 1775, speaks of the country as *Cantucky*.

FRANKFORT is the capital. Its County, Franklin, was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, and when its capital was created, a composite word further commemorating the honor was adopted: Frank, diminutive of Franklin; fort, meaning town; “town of Franklin.”

Kentucky is popularly known as the “CORN-CRACKER STATE,” a corruption of “corn-crake.” [*kraze*, Dutch for crow], a species of *Rallus* or rail [*R. Rex*.] found to a great extent in this State, its local name applied from its singular cry; brought into prominence on account of its being specially sought for as game.

Also known as "BLUE-GRASS STATE." Its grazing known as "blue-grass" bears a world wide reputation, rendering its State famous for thorough-bred horses and cattle. "Blue Grass" affords pasture for ten or eleven months in the year, and flourishes in the partial shade of the woods in which there is no undergrowth. It is said the change from the fertile soil of the limestone section upon which the grass flourishes to that which is poorer is sudden and well marked.

The State is also known as the "DARK AND BLOODY GROUND," said to be translation of Kentucky, and formerly a much-used expression in allusion to the section. Wheeler notes, "The phrase is an epitome of the early history of the State, of the dark and bloody conflicts of the first white settlers with their savage foes; but the name originated in the fact that this was the grand battle-ground between the Northern and Southern Indians."

Kentuckians are called "CORN CRACKERS."

Bartlett notes also "RED HORSES," "a nickname applied to natives of Kentucky," but gives no reason.

The State motto is: "United we stand, divided we fall."

Iowa.—Before its organization as a Territory, Iowa was a part of the Louisiana tract and was successively a part of Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin Territories. When Iowa Territory was set off (1838) it comprised that portion west of the Mississippi and east of the Missouri. In 1846 Iowa Territory was reduced by the formation of the State of Iowa and in 1848 it was united with a part of Wisconsin Territory in forming Minnesota Territory.

"Iowa without authorization by Congress, formed a Constitution, applied and was admitted in 1845, bounded east by the Mississippi, south by parallel 40° 30', west by a continuation of the meridian drawn through confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, north by the 44° parallel from the Mississippi to the Minnesota River, thence up that river until it intercepts the western meridian line. Disputes, arising, however, regarding its boundaries, a new Constitution was formed, accepted, and the State finally admitted. De-

ember 28, 1846, with its present limits extending to the Missouri River in compensation for territory lost on its north border. North line is $43^{\circ} 30'$." (See Map 1850 in Mac Conn's Historical Geography.)

"Julien Du buqué, a Canadian Frenchman, obtained in 1788, a large tract of land, including the present site of Dubuque. He there built a fort and traded with the Indians till 1810. The first permanent settlement was made at Burlington in 1833, by immigrants from Illinois. The same year Dubuque was founded." *

Trumbull says, "Iowa is the French form of the Indian word *Ayukba*, signifying 'the drowsy or the sleepy ones.' "

Also a Sioux name of the Paboja or Gray-snow tribe.

The name was at first written *Aiouès*; and if applied to a tribe of Indians would seem to be simply *Ajawa*, "across beyond," as if to say, "the tribe beyond the river."

DES MOINES is the capital. The name is made up of French words translating literally "of the mounds," expressive of local appearances. The Indian name of the situation was *Mouingouena* or *Mouigona* of which it is probable the French have corrupted the word by sound into Des Moines.

The Indian name of the river was *Inyanshah-shahwakpa*, "river of red stones."

Iowa is popularly known as the "HAWKEYE STATE," and the application is traced to an Indian chief named "Hawkeye," who proved a terror to travelers on the border in early days.

The people are naturally called "HAWKEYES."

The State motto is, "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain."

Missouri.—The history of the Territory of Missouri is given under the the head of LOUISIANA.

"In 1819 an Enabling Act was brought forward for the State of Missouri, but an amendment prohibiting slavery being attached it failed to pass. This opened the Great Slavery Contest. Professor Alexander Johnson thus aptly describes the situation: "While the Union was confined to the fringe

* Barnes' Brief Hist. of U. S.

of States along the Atlantic coast the slavery question was not troublesome; and it was at first possible to unite the representatives of both sections in the admission of new States in which slavery should be prohibited and those in which it should be allowed. But when the tide of emigration had crossed the Mississippi and began to fill the Louisiana Purchase, conflict was inevitable, for the line was lost.

“Maine having applied for admission was refused unless Missouri was admitted with slavery. *The Missouri Compromise of 1820* was effected, and an act passed permitting Missouri to form a Constitution and the admittance with the following boundaries: East, the Mississippi; west, the meridian $94^{\circ} 42'$ passing through the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers; north, parallel $40^{\circ} 30'$; south, parallel $36^{\circ} 30'$, the famous line north of which the Compromise prohibited slavery in any other territory forever. The Act of admission bears date of August 10, 1821. In 1846, on the admission of Iowa, the section between the above west line, the Iowa line, and the Missouri River was added.”

Missouri was named from the river of the same name. The Indian word *Mis Souri* is compounded from two very different languages. *Mis* [Algonquin] “great,” *Souri* [Dacota, commonly called Sioux] meaning “muddy;” in best English “big muddy.”

The Dacota derivation traces it to *Minni-shosha* or *Shoshay*, “muddy water,” which was the name by which the stream was known to them.

The name first given is in Marquette’s journal as *Wem-essouret*, and evidently Algonquin. In Baraga’s Dictionary for “it is muddy,” he gives *Ajishiwiki*, and no word like Missouri.

Various noted (the stream) by Thévenôt *Ou-missouri*, similar to Marquette’s *Wemissouret*, the Algonquins also called the river *Pekitanoui*.

The capital is JEFFERSON CITY and was so named in honor of President Thomas Jefferson.

The first settlement was made at St. Genevieve in 1755. Some authorities give Fort Orleans near Jefferson City in

1719.

THE MISSOURI 'JOG.'—“The offset in the southeastern part of Missouri, consisting of the counties of Pemiscot, Dunklin and New Madrid, furnishes some interesting history. ‘At the time of the admission of Missouri, Colonel John Walker owned an extensive plantation in Pemiscot County. Walker was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was generally looked on as a leader by the people of that region. All this country was then recognized as a part of Missouri Territory. New Madrid was an important trading post, and an immense traffic was carried on between the French and Spanish traders and the various tribes of Indians in Southern Missouri and Western Tennessee. New Madrid claimed and exercised jurisdiction as far south as Pemiscot Bayou, which flows into the Mississippi River about three miles north of the present line, between Missouri and Arkansas. Walker acknowledged allegiance to the Territory of Missouri, inasmuch as the laws were administered by the authorities at New Madrid.

“ ‘When Missouri applied for admission into the Union, the parallel 36° 30' was suggested as the southern boundary of the new state. Walker at once saw that if this line were adopted, he would be left in unorganized territory, inasmuch as the line crossed the Mississippi about twenty-five miles north of his possessions. His worldly means as well as his indomitable pluck gave him influence, and he set to work in earnest to prevent the threatened disaster. He interviewed the commissioners appointed to fix the boundary, and so eloquently did he plead his cause, that the commissioners finally agreed to take the area north of the 36th parallel and between the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers into the state.’ ”—*Redway's Manual of Geography*. *

* The history of this 'Jog' was furnished Mr. Redway through the courtesy of Hon. A. A. Lesueur, Secretary of State of Missouri. At the time of Mr. Redway's request for the information was received, nothing concerning it was on file in the archives of the state. Mr. Lesueur immediately began an investigation of the matter. The facts were finally obtained and presented by Senator George W. Carleton, after an extended search. All the parties concerned in the history of the offset are dead, and the information was passing into the traditional state.

In the collection of data for this work we have found the history of many

Missouri is familiarly known as the "PUKE STATE." This inelegant application took place in 1827 at the Galena Lead Mines, where, throughout the mining craze, so many Missourians had assembled, that those already there declared the State of Missouri had taken a "puke."

Also the "IRON STATE" from the noted "Iron" mountain in the southern part.

The people are familiarly termed "PUKES."

The State mottoes are, "United we stand, divided we fall," and *Salus populi suprema lex esto*, "The welfare of the people is the supreme law."

Kansas.—After the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota had been taken from the Louisiana Purchase there was left a large unoccupied tract known as the Platte Country.

After the discovery of gold in California emigration began pushing rapidly westward. Long trains of settlers were moving into the Arkansas and Platte Valleys, and through them to Oregon and California. In 1851 the inhabitants of the Platte Country applied for organization as a Territory, but the request was not acted upon. In 1852 a bill was introduced into Congress to the same effect. Being on the eve of a Presidential election it again failed. In 1854 (January 23) the Southern or slavery element being sure of its strength, introduced into the Senate through Stephen A. Douglas, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, providing for two territories between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains: one west of Missouri between parallels 37° and 40° to be called Kansas, and the other north of latitude 40° to be called Nebraska. The bill also repudiated as unconstitutional and repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820, whereby slavery was forever prohibited north of latitude 36° 30', and provided that hereafter any Territory was free to admit or exclude slavery as its inhabitants saw fit. The bill passed and the Territories were organized.* On the formation of

interesting and important features to be wholly lost to the official records, and several scraps of information, hitherto unpublished have been secured only after a tedious and expensive investigation.

* THE WESTERN BOUNDARIES OF KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND DAKOTA.—
 "Probably the majority of students who have consulted recent maps of Kun-

Dakota and Colorado, Nebraska ceded to the former all north of parallel 43° , and to the latter the section between latitude 40° and 41° and meridians 102° and 106° , receiving, however, a section west of the Rocky Mountains from Washington and Utah, between latitudes 41° and 43° west to the 110th meridian. On the formation of Idaho in 1863 all north of the forty-first parallel and west of the 104th meridian was given to that Territory.

“Upon the organization of Kansas Territory in 1854, under an act leaving the slavery question to the decision of the Territorial Legislature, a long struggle began, most bitter, as it was the last legal contest to establish slavery in a new territory.”—*Mac Coun's Historical Geography*.

* “In September 1857, the friends of the slave-system met in Convention at Leecompton, on the Kansas River, and then the Territorial capital, and adopted a State Constitution, [known as the Leecompton Constitution] in which it was declared that ‘the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;’ and it forbade any amendment of the instrument until 1864. It was submitted to the votes of the people in December following, but by the terms of the election law then in force, no person could vote *against* the Constitution. The ballots were endorsed: ‘For the Constitution *with* slavery’ and ‘For the Constitution *without* slavery.’ In either case, a constitution that would foster and protect slavery would be voted for. The consequence was that a large portion of the friends of the free-labor system refused to vote, and the Leecompton Constitution was adopted by a large majority.

sas, Nebraska and Dakota have noticed that the western boundaries of these divisions extend a little beyond the 102nd and 104th meridians respectively. On small section maps the difference is so slight that the overlapping can be shown only by considerable exaggeration, but on state maps it is very noticeable. The discrepancy came about by carelessness in the act whereby these divisions were organized. Under this act the boundaries were set, not on the 102nd and 104th meridians, but 25 degrees and 27 degrees respectively, west of Washington, probably on the erroneous supposition that this meridian was exactly 77 degrees west of Greenwich. As a matter of fact, the meridian of Washington is 77 degrees 3 minutes plus, west of the prime meridian, and it became necessary therefore to relocate these boundaries about two and a half miles west of their former location.”—REDWAY'S MANUAL.

* Lossing's Our Country.

“R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, had now succeeded Governor Geary, and when an election for a new Territorial Legislature occurred, he assured the people that justice should prevail. Encouraged by these assurances of an honest man, the friends of free-labor generally voted, and the law-makers then elected were chiefly composed of their political friends. They also elected their candidate for Congress. That Legislature ordered the Lecompton Constitution to be submitted to the people of Kansas for their adoption or rejection, and it was rejected by at least ten thousand majority. The President of the Republic regardless of this expressed will of the people of Kansas, sent the rejected Constitution into Congress, with a message recommending its ratification. ‘It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest tribunal known to our laws,’ said President Buchanan, ‘that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.’ Congress did not ratify it, but ordered it to be again submitted to the people of Kansas, when they rejected it by an overwhelming majority. From that hour the controlling political power in Kansas was wielded by the free-labor party. Their strength steadily increased, and just as the great Civil War was a-kindling, Kansas was admitted as a free State by Act bearing date of January 29, 1861, with a western limit of the 102d meridian.”

The State received its name from its principal river, and the name was adopted in 1854.

The river is named from a tribe of Indians formerly in that locality, known as the *Kansos* or *Kows*, the word meaning “smoky water.”

The name was spelled by early settlers, *Canson*, *Kanson*, *Kanzas*, and it was finally regulated by Legislative action to *Kansas*.

Kansas is said by some to have been first settled at Ft. Leavenworth in 1850, by others, at Atchison in 1854.

TOPEKA is the capital. The name comes from the Indian word *Topeakea*, “a good place to dig potatoes,” *to*, “potato” (the wild kind), *pe*, “good,” *akea*, “to dig.”

[The words have the same meaning among the Otoe, Omaha, Iowa and Kaw tribes.]

The State of Kansas is popularly known as the "GARDEN OF THE WEST," on account of its productiveness, its many water courses offering perfect irrigation.

Also known as "CENTRAL STATE" from its geographical position.

The people of Kansas are sometimes termed "JAY HAWKERS," a cant name applied to a Guerrilla [a lawless band so called during the early part of the Civil War, who carried on an irregular warfare that gained the name of Jay-hawking.] The phrase originally attributed to "Gay Yorkers," a sobriquet given a Colonel Jennison [of New York] and his soldiers who were stationed at one time in one of the forts of Kansas.

The motto of Kansas is, *Ad astra per aspera*, "To the stars through all difficulties."

Nebraska.—For the history of the formation of Nebraska Territory see KANSAS.

"Though formed as a Territory at the same time as Kansas, Nebraska did not become a State until much later. First, the slavery question turned the tide of emigration to the more southerly State, then the war stopped it almost entirely. After the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, however, the fertile lands of the Platte River attracted settlers, and a prosperous Commonwealth applied for admission as a State. By Act of Congress it became a State March 1, 1867, the bill being passed over the President's (Johnson) veto. As constituted it has the Missouri River for its easterly boundary, the 104° meridian for its western line, the 43° parallel on the north, and the 40° parallel on the south from the Missouri River to the 102° meridian, thence the line runs north to the 41° parallel, thence west to the 104° meridian.

The name Nebraska is from the Indian name of the present Platte River, meaning "shallow water," *Ne*, water, *bras*, shallow. The name is also interpreted, "water valley" and "flat country."

The nickname "BLACK-WATER" is sometimes used in reference to Nebraska, owing to the dark color of the water forming its principal streams, the drainage of its rich, black soil.

The nickname "BUG-EATERS," is applied to the people of Nebraska, "from the numerous Bug-eaters as locally named, the typical species of *Caprimulgus*, the Night-Jar [*C. europæus*]. It is about the size of a thrush. They are sometimes called Bull Bats, being accused by the ignorant of sucking milk from cows. He is a bird of evil omen in the estimation of the rural population. The reverse should be the case, for the benefit he produces in clearing the air of noxious insects is incalculable."

The capital is LINCOLN. "At the time it was made the Capital City it was named 'Lincoln' as a compliment to President Abraham Lincoln, having previously been named Lancaster."

The State was first settled at Bellevue, near Omaha, in 1847.

The State motto is "Equality before the law."

NORTHERN STATES.

Michigan.—"Michigan Territory, when first created in 1805, embraced the section between Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan being made from the Northwest Territory remaining north of the Ohio line, and that portion of Indiana Territory lying north of the parallel passing through the most southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and east of Lake Michigan. On the entrance of Illinois as a State, in 1818 all that portion of Illinois Territory north of $42^{\circ} 30'$ extending west to the Mississippi was added to Michigan Territory. In 1834 when Missouri Territory lost its nominal existence, all that portion north of the State of Missouri, west to the Missouri and White Earth Rivers and north to the international line was also added. (For a vivid and accurate delineation of the development of North-west Territory see the excellent colored maps in *Mac Conn's Historical Geography*.)

"In 1835 the people of Michigan, in convention assembled, formed and ratified a Constitution and applied for ad-

mission. It was admitted June 15, 1836, with its present limits, a strip from its southern border on Lake Erie, to conform with the Indiana line, being given to Ohio, and the upper peninsular or Lake Superior country being given to it in compensation. The first settlement in the west was made by the French in this State (1629) but owing to shorter lines of travel from the Atlantic States the States along the Ohio filled up more rapidly, and thus it happened that two hundred years elapsed before Michigan took her place as a State in the Union."

The first permanent settlement was made, we believe, at Detroit, by the French in 1701, some authorities say in 1670.*

Michigan is named from the lake on its western border.

Trumbull says: "The word is Indian, signifying 'a weir of fish,' given the lake from its fancied resemblance to a fish-trap."

In the Ottawa dialect the word is *Mitchikan*, originally given to Mackinac, and meaning "fences," as if the islands were lying fence-like before the upper lake; later the word was changed to *Machihiganing*.

Algonquin *Michi*, great, *gami*, lake.

Chippewa *mit-chi*, great, *sawg-ye-gan*, lake.

Variously called and spelled *Gitchee-Gomee*, "great water," *Mitchaw*, great or mighty, *Sagiegan*, lake, "great lake." *Michsawgyegan*, "lake country." Hennepin spelled the word *Missi-chaganen* and *Mischigonong*, *Michigane* (by Joliet), 1673 *Missihiganin*, 1682 *Mitchiganong*, 1688 *Michigami*, and by others as *Missiganin*, *Michihiganing*, *Michigonong*, *Lac des Illinois*, *Lac Dauphin*.—*Townsend's U. S. Index*.

The capital is LANSING, so called in honor of Abram Jacob Lansing of Renselaer Co., N. Y., a large land holder of this section. Originally called "Michigan."

* In 1665 some attempts were made to establish missionary stations near the southwestern extremity of Lake Superior, and at or near Green Bay on Lake Michigan; and in 1668 the mission of St. Mary was founded by Claud Allonez, James Marquette and Claud Dablon, on the southern shore of the strait between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. This was the first settlement made by Europeans within the boundaries of the State of Michigan.—*Dillon's History of the N. W. Territory*.

Montgomery gives the first settlement as being made at Mackinaw about 1680

Michigan is the "LAKE STATE," its shores being bounded by four of the "great lakes," Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie.

Also "WOLVERINE STATE," owing to the great number of these animals (*Gulo luscus*) formerly abounding in the State. The wolverine is especially obnoxious to hunters, as it takes the bait from their traps, and discovers the stores of provisions that they have hidden as they advanced, and on which they depend for sustenance on their return. It is very voracious and has been known in captivity to eat thirteen pounds of meat in a day.

The sobriquet "Wolverine" is sometimes applied to the people of Michigan.

The State mottoes are *Tuebor*, "I will defend," *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspecte*, "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you," and *E Pluribus Unum*, "One out of many."

Wisconsin.—"On the admission of Michigan as a State the balance of the Territory was formed into Wisconsin Territory (1836) but two years later (1838) Iowa Territory was set off comprising that portion west of the Mississippi and east of the Missouri. In 1846 Iowa Territory was reduced by the formation of the State of Iowa, and in 1848 it was united with a part of Wisconsin Territory in forming Minnesota Territory.

Wisconsin, the last of the five States contemplated in the original Ordinance of 1787, was admitted May 29, 1848. According to that ordinance her north-west boundary should have extended to the source of the Mississippi and the international boundary line, but geographical influences were at work. The line was drawn up the St. Croix, and the inhabitants who had come up and settled on both sides of the Upper Mississippi, whose interests were one, were united politically as well as socially.

The State was settled at Green Bay by the French in 1745. Some authorities give the date as early as 1669.

The State is named from its principal river named by Marquette as *Mascousin*, "wild rushing channel," change

passing *Ouisconsin*, to Wisconsin.

The present spelling is from a misprint, all the early French documents have *Ouisconsin* or *Misconsin*, and this version seems to come from *Micosi*, "it is red." *Wishcons* means "a small beaver lodge."

There are several other spellings, *Ouiskonche*, *Mesconsin*, *Wiskonsan*. Thévenôt uses *Missiousing*.

MADISON is the capital, named in honor of President James Madison.

Wisconsin is the "BADGER STATE," the application being made from the representation of a badger on the State Coat of Arms originally applied owing to the great number of badgers formerly in the State.

The people are very naturally nicknamed "BADGERS."

The State motto is "Forward," and *E Pluribus Unum*, "One out of many."

Minnesota.—"On the admission of Wisconsin in 1848 the balance of the Territory was united with that of Iowa Territory, and the whole named Minnesota Territory, extending from the Wisconsin line to the Missouri River and from the Iowa line ($43^{\circ} 30'$) to the national boundary.

Minnesota with limits consisting of so much of the Territory lying east of the Red River of the North, had, with the extension of railways, been rapidly increasing its population until now she was entitled to admission as a State. A Constitution prohibiting slavery was formed and the State admitted, May 11, 1858."

The State was settled at St. Paul by Americans in 1846. A number of authorities give Fort Snelling as the first settlement, 1819.

THE MINNESOTA 'JOG.'—"There are few students of geography who have failed to notice the peculiar effect upon the northern part of Minnesota. It is the only place where the boundary of the United States, the Alaskan possessions excepted, reaches farther north than the 49th parallel. This irregular knob is another instance of the difficulties arising from an unskillful determination of latitude. The limits of

*Redway's Manual of Geography,

the United States were first laid down in the provisional treaty of 1782. In the second article that part of the northern boundary line involved is specified as follows:— . . . thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philippeaux to the Long Lake, thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the Lake of the Woods; thence through the said Lake of the Woods to the northwestern point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the Mississippi River.' . . .

“From this it will be seen that although the existence of the Lake of the Woods was definitely known, the Commissioners' knowledge of the head waters of the Mississippi River was certainly at fault for want of an accurate map. This fact they recognized, and in 1794 it was ordered that ‘the two parties will proceed by amicable negotiations to regulate the boundary line in that quarter.’ The ‘amicable negotiations’ were not resumed, however, until 1819. The treaty made at this time stipulated as follows:

“ ‘It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods along the 49th parallel of north latitude, or if said point shall not be in the 49th parallel of north latitude, then a line drawn due north or south as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude and from the point of such intersection due west . . . to the Stony (Rocky) Mountains.’

“But subsequent surveys showed that the northwestern point of Lake of the Woods was not on the 49th parallel, but twenty-six miles north of it. So when the survey was continued westward, it was begun at a point twenty-six miles south of the northwestern point of the lake. An inspection of the map of Minnesota in nearly all the geographies will show that this offset does not apparently reach to the extreme northwestern point of Lake of the Woods. The maps, however, are not in the wrong. The extreme northwestern part of the area of water generally charted and included under the name of Lake of the Woods is called Lake of the Shoals—

hence the apparent discrepancy."

The name Minnesota is from the St. Peter's River, the Indian name of which was *Minni-sotah*, *minni*, "water," *sotah*, "muddy or slightly turbid."

Sota, Featherstonhaugh says, means "clear," Schoolcraft "green," others "turbid;" Nicollet writes, "The adjective *sotah* is of difficult translation; Canadians translated it by a petty equivalent word *brouillé*, "blear," Minnesotah, "blear water" . . . true meaning being found in the Sioux expression *Ishta-sotah*, "blear-eyed," the Sioux nickname for *Dacotah*.

"At the time of the admission of the State the following names were proposed: Itasca, Chippeway, Jackson and Washington."

ST. PAUL, the capital of Minnesota, was named from the Chapel of St. Paul, a log chapel erected here by Roman Catholics. Prior to the adoption of St. Paul, it was known as Pig's-eye, from the nickname applied to a corpulent "one-eyed" Frenchman who located a "shanty-saloon" at this point. The Indian name was *imnijaska*, "white rock," a reference to the sandstone bluff on which the city stands.

Minnesota has several nicknames, "NORTH STAR STATE," from its motto, *L' Etoile du Nord*, "The Star of the North," "GOPHER STATE," applied on account of the "honey-combed condition of the State," incident to its numerous lakes. [Applied by the French to a squirrel (*S. Richardsonii*), native of this section, whose peculiarity was the "honey-combing" of the earth, probably the ground mole. The word "gopher" being an anglicized spelling of the pronunciation of the French word *goufre*, honey-combed.]

"LAKE STATE" from the number of interior lakes, the number being estimated at 7,000. The census returns of 1880 gives 4,160 square miles of water surface within the State. The lakes ranging downward from 342 square miles (Red Lake), of all sizes, and are located in the northern (two-thirds) section.

The people of Minnesota are sometimes called "GOPHERS."

The motto of the State is *L'Etoile du Nord*, "The Star of the North."

North Dakota.—Dakota Territory was organized in 1861. It included all of Nebraska Territory north of the parallel 43° and that portion of Minnesota Territory west of the Red River of the North which was not organized into a State Government in 1858.

In 1863 part of this large area, viz: that portion west of meridian 104° was set off to form the Territory of Idaho. The following year (1864) she received again from Idaho the portion between parallels 43° and 45° and meridians 104° and 111° and an additional section between parallels 41° and 43° and meridians 104° and 110° only to transfer them again in 1868 to Wyoming Territory.

In 1885 Dakota applied for admission to the Union. There was considerable discussion in Congress as to how she should be admitted. The Republicans favored the admission of the southern half; the Democrats opposed the measure, though many Democrats agreed to the admission of the whole Territory as a State.

The plan was to divide the Territory, to make the southern half a State by the name of Dakota and to organize the northern half as the, "Territory of Lincoln." The strongest reason for the division was the immense area of Dakota, which was equal to that of all New England, with New York, New Jersey and Ohio added. The only States which exceeded it in area was Texas and California.

The matter, however, was laid over until after the Presidential election of 1888. In the meantime the northern half of the Territory through new and largely developed agricultural and mining interests attained a population capable of self government. On February 22, 1889, Congress passed an Enabling Act whereby the Territories of Washington, Montana and Dakota were authorized to organize States, July 4, 1889.

"AN ACT to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of pub-

lic lands to such states.

SEC. 4. That the delegates to the conventions elected as provided for in this act shall meet at the seat of government of each of said territories, except the delegates elected in South Dakota, who shall meet at Sioux Falls, on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and, after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed states, that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said conventions shall be, and are hereby, authorized to form constitutions and state governments for said proposed states, respectively.

The Territory of Dakota was divided by an east and west line on the seventh range, State Survey or the 46° north latitude, and admitted as States by President Benjamin Harrison's Proclamation, November 2, 1889.*

North Dakota was first settled at Pembina in 1812.

The capital is BISMARCK, named by German settlers in honor of Count von Bismarck of Germany.

North Dakota has no popular name that has become universal in its application, but the one most used is FLICKER TAIL, on account of the number of gophers and prairie dogs found there. This nickname is likely to become permanent, as the daily papers are using it.

The motto of this State is "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseperable."

The name Dakota is from a tribe of Indians, *Dacota*, meaning "allied," from the great confederacy of the north-western tribes inhabiting it; prior to which alliance, the *Dacota* section were known as the Sioux.

The Algonkins called the Dakotahs *Nadonessieux*, "enemies," shortened by the French into *Sioux*.

Trumbull translated it "associated," as comrades, the

*The Territorial name was jealously claimed by both sides of parallel the 46th, as the worth of "Dakota wheat" had a world wide reputation. A compromise was the introduction of the prefixes North and South,

Which of the States was the first to be admitted to the Union will never be known. The story is that when the two proclamations were presented for the President's signature, somebody raised the question of priority and the President finding it difficult to decide which to sign first, ordered the documents, which were exactly alike, to be covered down to the blanks left for his name. Then they were turned face down and rapidly echanged about until nobody could tell "which was which." After this they were turned over and the President wrote his name on each. The ink was allowed to dry without the use of blotting paper, and then the documents were again turned down and again shudled about. They were then taken up and the coverings removed. One of them came into the Union ahead of the other the length of time it took the President to write his name.

root being found in other dialects of the same group of languages as in the Minitari, *dáki*, name of a clan or band, *dakoe*, friend or comrade; in the Sioux (Dakota) dialect *cota* or *codu* means friend, Dakota, literally "our friends."

Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, says "The proper name, Dakota, signifies *allied*, or *leagued together*, and is equivalent to our name United, as applied to the States, and all who are not Dakotas, or allies, are considered enemies, and it is deemed glorious to kill one of them."

The name has been spelled various ways—Dahkotah, Dacota, Dahcotah, Dakotah.

South Dakota.—(See *North Dakota*.)

The first settlement in South Dakota was begun at Sioux Falls in 1857, and a year later at Yankton.

South Dakota is known as the "ARTESIAN STATE" from the number of artesian wells.

The motto on the State Seal is "Under God the people rule."

The capital is PIERRE, which was named after a famous trapper and Indian trader, whose given name was Pierre. Tradition has it that he made this site his camping ground at a very early date.

NORTH-WESTERN STATES.

Washington.—"In 1853 Oregon Territory was divided. That portion north of the Columbia River and parallel 46° , and east of the Lewis River and meridian 117° , extending to the international boundary (49°) and the Rocky Mountains, was organized into Washington Territory. Subsequently this section was also divided; all east of the 117° meridian being included in Idaho when it was organized (1863)."

For the date of Enabling Act see *North Dakota*.

Washington was admitted as a State by the President's Proclamation November 11, 1889.

The first settlement by whites within what is now the State of Washington was probably at a place called Skamokawa near the Columbia River; though it is not certain but that the first settlement was made at Tumwater, within a mile of the State Capitol, in 1845.

The State was named in honor of George Washington.

OLYMPIA is the capital. The word is from the Greek *Olympas* or *Olympus*, the name of a mountain in Thessaly.* The name "Olympia" was given in 1850 by the suggestion of Colonel I. N. Ebey. The name was suggested to him by the beautiful snow-capped mountains that form the background to the northward:

"Afar their crystal summits rise
Like gems against the sun-set skies;
While far below the shadowy mist,
In waves of pearl and amethyst,
Round somber fir and stately pine
Its dewy, jeweled fingers twine,
Olympia's gods might view with grace,
Nor scorn so fair a dwelling place."

Washington is popularly known as the "EVERGREEN STATE," from its extensive pine forests. Also "EMPIRE STATE OF THE NORTHWEST," from its extensive natural resources and fine harbors.

The State has no motto. The old territorial motto was *Alki*, an Indian word meaning "by and by."

Oregon.—With the extension of our domain to the Rocky Mountains the ownership of the Columbia Basin came into question. In 1792 a Boston ship had discovered the mouth of the Columbia. Immediately on the purchase of Louisiana the Government sent an expedition which not only reached the head-waters of the Missouri but in 1805 crossed the mountains and followed the Columbia from its source to the sea. A settlement was made at its mouth in 1810.

"England and Spain both claimed the country by early

* In the region of air above the clouds moved the higher order of gods, and when for the sake of council or intercourse they met together, the meeting place was the summit of one of those lofty mountains whose heads were hid in the clouds, but chief of all, the inaccessible Olympus in Thessaly. Round the highest point of it was the palace of Zeus, with the throne on which he sat in majesty to receive such visits as those of Thetis (Iliad i. 498) when she came to plead for her son. . . . The name of Olympus was not confined to the Thessalian mountain, though it may have had the earliest, as in after times it had the principal claim to the title, but was applied to no less than fourteen mountains in various parts of the Greek world, each of which appears to have been regarded as an occasional meeting place if not a permanent seat of the gods. Finally, the word was used to designate a region above the visible sky, from which, to express its height, it was said a brazen anvil fell nine days and nine nights before it reached the earth.—MURRAY'S MANUAL OF MYTHOLOGY.

discovery. In 1818 commissioners of England and the United States determined the boundary line from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains on parallel 49° . Beyond the mountains the line was left in abeyance and the country open to settlers of both nations for ten years, which was afterward extended until definite lines were drawn in 1846.

“With the acquisition of Texas came also our settlement of the Oregon question with England.

“At the time of the American Revolution (1776) Captain Cook was sent by England to visit New Albion, discovered by Drake in 1579, and to proceed north in search of a northeast passage to Hudson’s Bay. It was upon these discoveries that England based her claim to Oregon. The United States claims were the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia by Gray, 1792, the exploration of the country by Lewis and Clark in 1805-6, the first settlement at Astoria in 1810.

“Captain Cook touched no territory below 57° which had not previously been explored by Spain and claimed by that power under the discoveries of Torrelo in 1542. Our title up to 1819 was therefore good as against England for the basin of the Columbia. When, however, by our treaty with Spain (1819) we acquired her title, ours became a perfect one and embraced also the more northern claim of Spain.

“England demanded that the Columbia River be the dividing line. The American demand was $54^{\circ} 40'$, or *fight*.’ When, however, England agreed to an extension of the line east of the mountains (49°) to the Pacific, the Government assented rather than contend for territory of which they had little knowledge. The treaty was signed in 1846. (See Barrows’ Oregon.)

“In 1846, after the establishment of the international boundary line a bill was offered in Congress to organize all that portion west of the Rocky Mountains between parallels 42° and 49° into the Territory of Oregon. Because the Wil-

mot Proviso* was attached to the bill, it was not until 1848 that such organization was accomplished.

"In 1858 through a convention organized under direction of the Territorial legislature, Oregon formed a Constitution which was accepted by Congress, and February 14, 1859, she became a State."

The State was first settled at Fort Astoria in 1811, (some authorities give 1810) by the American Fur Company of which John Jacob Astor was a prominent member.

There is much difference of opinion among authorities regarding the derivation of the name, *Oregon*. One gives it as the former name of the Columbia River, *Orégano*, Spanish name for the wild sage, "artemesia," which grows abundantly on its shores, corrupted by the early trappers to *Oregan*.

Another authority gives it as coming from *origanum*, the profuse growth of which the early settlers are said to have found. (*O. vulgare*, WILD MAJORAM.)

Trumbull says, "name comes from an Indian language with which the traveler Carver had been for many years familiar, and it is the accurate translation into that language of the name by which, as Carter had reason for believing, the 'Great River of the West' was designated by the tribes that lived near it."

Humbolt advises a supposed recognition of *Oregon* in the word *origen*—noted by Malte-Brun in his geography *Oregan*—on a map of Mexico published by Antonio Alzate, where in regard to the Colorado River is noted *cuyo origen se ignora*; translated, "and it is not yet known where the source of this river is situated."

Prof. Whitney in his *Topog-Nomen*, claims the word as of Spanish derivation, from *Oreja*, which is the regularly formed augmentative from *oreja*, "ear"—*orejon*, "big ear."

[An *orejon* at the present time is a slice, or "big ear" of a peach or some other fruit cut off and dried in the sun.

* "The Wilmot Proviso, named after Mr. Wilmot, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, was a bill providing that the provision regarding slavery in the Ordinance of 1787 whereby 'neither slavery or involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted' should apply to all newly acquired territory."

The ear-shape of the piece thus prepared is sufficiently suggestive of the reason why it came to be thus named.]

Mr. Whitney further refers to Minshew's *Dictionarie* in Spanish and English, London, 1599, for the word, "*Orejón*, one that hath large eares," and from the custom of the Indians in this section stretching their ears in ornamenting them, the Spanish applied the word to the tribe, which was written by English-speaking travelers with a *g*, the letter more nearly representing the Spanish *j*. [This derivation is no longer generally accepted as there seems not to be scarcely a particle of evidence in its favor.]

Mr. Redway says, "Some years ago I had occasion to look over some old maps and manuscripts concerning the origin of this name. So far as I could learn, it first appeared on a map as the name of a range of mountains between what are now the states of Idaho and Montana. This range is now known as the Wind River Mountains, but its name on several maps was in the form, "*Ouragan*," which is pretty straight French, as American-French names go. It is evidently close kin to the Spanish *huracan* and the English *hurricane*. The name *Ouragan* next appears in conjunction with the river now called the Columbia; and when the territory including the present states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho were formed, the name of the river was applied to the territory which it drained. I may be wrong as to my conclusions, but I think the word is derived from the name the early explorers gave to the *Ouragan* or Wind River Mountains."

The capital is SALEM. The name was carried west by emigrants from Massachusetts. Salem is a Hebrew word meaning "house of habitation of peace," a contraction or shortening of *Jeru-salem*. The application was from Psalms lxxvi. second verse, because of the peaceful settlement of disputes between old and new patentees which had grown into a "dangerous jarre." (See *Townsend's "U. S."* also *Smith's Dictionary of the Bible*.)

Oregon is nicknamed the "WEB-FOOT COUNTRY," through excessive rains in the winter months, the climate at that season being best appreciated by the "web-foot" animals.

Also known as the "BEAVER STATE," owing to the number of this class of animals.

The people are very naturally called "WEB-FEET." The people are also called "HARD CASES," slang, applied to the rough and hardy life as led by the early settlers.

The motto of Oregon is, "The Union."

Idaho.—"Discoveries of gold in the Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains, in 1862, caused an influx of population and the formation of a Territorial Government, March 3, 1863. Idaho, as the new Territory was named, was taken from the Territories of Dakota and Washington. Its original boundaries were: north the international line (49°) from meridian 104° to 117° , thence south by meridian 117° to parallel 42° , thence east to meridian 110° , thence south to parallel 41° , thence east to meridian 104° , thence north to latitude 49° . When the Territory of Montana was formed in 1864, it was wholly taken from this Territory, and the same year the balance of her Territory east of the Rocky Mountains was re-united to Dakota, while on the formation of Wyoming in 1868, she contributed also a small section west of the mountains and east of 111° meridian."

Idaho adopted a State Constitution August 6, 1889, and was admitted to the Union by Act of Congress, July 4, 1890.

The State was settled at Fort Hall, in 1834. Some authorities say at Pioneer City in 1862.

The name Idaho is a Shoshone (or Snake) Indian word signifying "Gem of the Mountains," or more strictly, "Diadem of the Mountains," referring to the white lustrous rim shown by the snow peaks as the sun rises behind or over them. The mountains are very abrupt, and the snow drifts around their summits in the form of a circle or crescent.

Said to be also from the [Nez Percé] Indian word, *Edah hoe*, meaning also "Gem of the Mountains."

BOISE CITY is the capital of Idaho. The name is from the river on which it was located, the latter named by the French Rivière Boisé, "woody river," its banks being thickly lined with woods.

“GEM OF THE MOUNTAINS” is the sobriquet of this State from its name.

The State motto is *Esto perpetua*, “Let it be perpetual,” or “Let it endure forever.”

Montana.—The Territory of Montana was wholly taken from Idaho Territory May 26, 1864.

With Washington and the Dakotas, Montana was authorized to organize a State government July 4, 1889, and was admitted by the President’s proclamation November 8, 1889.

The boundaries of Montana run as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, thence due west on the forty-fifth degree of latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, thence due south along the thirty-fourth degree of longitude, to a point formed by its intersection with the crest of the Rocky Mountains, thence following the crest of the Rocky Mountains northward to its intersection with the Bitter Root Mountains; thence northward along the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains, to its intersection with the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence along the thirty-ninth degree of longitude northward to the boundary line of the British Possessions; thence eastward along that boundary line to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence southward along the twenty-seventh degree of longitude to the place of beginning.

In 1873, Congress, under the erroneous impression that a portion of Dakota remained west of Wyoming and adjoining Montana, passed an act to attach it to Montana. As, however, no such detached area could by any possibility have existed, the compilers of the Revised Statutes sought to give the act effect by shifting a portion of the southern boundary of Montana from the parallel of $44^{\circ} 30'$ to the continental watershed, thereby reducing Montana’s area. The following is the act referred to:

AN ACT to readjust the western boundary of Dakota Territory: That all that portion of Dakota Territory lying west of the one hundred and eleventh meridian of longitude which, by erroneous definition of boundaries of said Territory by a former act of Congress, remains detached and distant from Dakota proper some two hundred miles, be and the same is hereby attached to the adjoining territory of Montana. (Forty-second Congress, third session.)—See Gannett’s Boundaries in Bulletin B3 of the Geol. Survey, p. 122.

The Director of the Geological Survey furnishes the following, in detailed explanation of the point in question: “The territory of Idaho was formed in 1863 from parts of Washington, Dakota and Nebraska. Its original limits in-

cluded besides its present area all of Montana and all of Wyoming. This statement shows that no part of the former territory of Dakota could by any possibility have been left there.

“From the original Idaho there was formed in 1864 the territory of Montana and in 1868 the territory of Wyoming, the latter with its present limits and the former with its present limits, with the trifling exception which I presume is the matter in question. The south boundary of Montana as it was originally constituted ran on the 45th parallel of latitude westward to the 34th meridian west of Washington; thence it ran south on this meridian to latitude $44^{\circ} 30'$, thence west on this parallel to the summit of the Rocky mountains, and thence followed the Rocky and Bitter Root mountains northwestward. Of course whatever was left of the original territory of Idaho remained in Idaho, for the territory of Montana was simply cut out of Idaho, but Congress for some unaccountable reason passed the act quoted, the result of which was to shift the boundary west of the 37th meridian, from the parallel of $44^{\circ} 30'$, to the continental divide. Instead of adding something to the area of Montana this act diminished this area, since the divide is north of the parallel of $44^{\circ} 30'$, instead of south of it, as was supposed at the time. The area thus taken from Montana of course became a part of Idaho.”—See United States Revised Statutes.

The earliest settlement made within the borders of Montana was in 1808, on the Yellowstone River, where Emanuel Lisa established a little settlement called Fort Lisa. Some authorities give Helena as the first settlement, (1861).

The name, Montana, is Spanish—*Montaña* a “mountain,” literally a hilly country (from the Latin *Mons*, a mountain, *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.)

The name was presented to Hon. James M. Ashley in 1864, who was chairman of the Committee on Territories,—suggested to the proposer, owing to the Territory embracing a large portion of the Rocky Mountains and its spurs.

HELENA is the capital of Montana. The name is “from

the Latinized Greek word, Helen." The name is that of a female relation of John Sommerville, who suggested it at a meeting of several hundred miners in 1864, as a name for the settlement.—*Townsend's U. S.*

Helen of Troy was beautiful, so is her namesake, Helena of Montana.—*Northwest Magazine, June, 1890.*

Montana is nicknamed the "BONANZA STATE," because of her rich resources of precious metals.

There having been no provision made in the State Constitution, when adopted, for a State Seal, the Territorial Seal was continued in use until the Legislative Assembly made such provision by an Act approved March 2, 1893. On the State Seal the Territorial motto, *Oro Y Plata*, is retained. The words are pure Spanish, the English translation of which is "Gold and Silver."

Wyoming.—"On July 25, 1868, Congress passed an Act forming a new Territory called Wyoming, lying between parallels of latitude 41° and 45° , and from meridians 104° to 111° , from portions of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho and Utah. It was admitted to the Union July 11, 1890, with its original boundaries."

The first settlement was made at Cheyenne in 1867. Some authorities give Fort Laramie as the first settlement, with date of 1867.

The name of the State is from the beautiful valley on the Susquehanna River in eastern Pennsylvania, where occurred the Indian massacre in 1778. The name was carried west by emigrants from this section. The name is supposed to be a corruption of the Indian *Moughwauwame*, signifying "great plains."

Townsend says the word is derived from the Delaware expression *m'cheuomi* or *m'cheuadmi*, meaning "great plain."

The capital of Wyoming is CHEYENNE. The name is a Sioux Indian word, *Shaiena* or *Shyenne*, meaning "people of another language," corrupted by the French into the present spelling, the pronunciation as heard by them and interpreted, meant "dog"-soldiers (*chien*, "dog").

Wyoming is the "EQUALITY STATE," so called from the motto on her State Seal, which is "Equal Rights."

In the northwest corner of the State is the Yellowstone or National Park, more properly known as the National Yellowstone Park.

This wonderland, comprising about 3,600 square miles, was set apart by an act of Congress in 1872, "as a perpetual reservation for the benefit and instruction of mankind." Its boundaries as fixed by the recent Senate Bill are as follows:

Beginning at a point on the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where said parallel is intersected by the western boundary of the state of Wyoming, thence due east to the easterly or right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence up said bank of said river at high-water mark to the mouth of the East Fork of Yellowstone River (sometimes called Lamar River); thence up the right or northerly bank, at high-water mark, of East Fork of Yellowstone River (sometimes called Lamar River) to the intersection of said stream with the parallel of 44 degrees 50 minutes north latitude; thence east along said parallel to the meridian of 110 degrees west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 44 degrees 45 minutes north latitude; thence east along said parallel to the meridian of 109 degrees 45 minutes west longitude; thence due south along said meridian to the 44th parallel of north latitude; thence due west along said parallel to the meridian of 110 degrees 40 minutes west longitude; thence due north on said meridian to the parallel of 44 degrees 10 minutes north latitude; thence due west along said parallel to its point of intersection with the west boundary of the state of Wyoming; thence due north along said boundary line of Wyoming to the place of beginning; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause an accurate survey to be made of the boundary lines of said park as established by this act, and to cause the boundaries to be plainly marked, said survey to be recorded in the offices of the surveyor-general and Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, as provided by law.

WESTERN STATES.

Colorado.—"The same Congress (1861) that admitted Kansas, also organized the Territory of Colorado, consisting of portions of the Territories of Kansas, New Mexico, Nebraska and Utah, lying on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, between parallels 37° and 41°, and meridians 102° and 109°.

"Colorado applied for admission to the Union ten years before she was admitted. The discovery of gold east of the Rocky Mountains quickly brought a population entitling her to admission as a State. Congress passed an Enabling Act March 3, 1875. A State Constitution was formed, submitted, and ratified by a popular vote July 1, 1876. As provided in the Act, the President one month later, August 1, 1876, announced the admission of Colorado to the Union without

further legislation."

The first settlement was made at *Conejos* (Conayos) on the Las Animas River prior to 1848. The Green Russell's party of Georgia miners christened their camp, six miles above Denver, "Montona Diggins" in 1858. Soon "Auroria," (West Denver) probably in the autumn of 1858, was started; then the camps near Idaho Springs, Georgetown, Black Hawk and Central City.

The name Colorado is Spanish and means, "red color," and was first applied, geographically, to the river draining the western slope of the State into the Gulf of California. The waters of the stream are usually limpid and pure, but when swollen by heavy rains, they sweep down immense volumes of red sand, mud and silicious pebbles. The Indian name was *Pashahono*.

It was hence quite natural to transfer the name of the River to the drained region from which it flowed. It was equally natural to name both river and region from the red cliffs on the banks of the one and the bounds of the other.

Before the Mexican War the great "Las Animas Land Grant" was made to a man named Colorado Vigil, and it is not improbable that his familiarity and popularity may have associated his name with a greater area than ever his immense grant by the Mexican Government.

A European mission to this section, from Mexico in 1540, was conducted by Vasquez Coronado, which surname, it is thought by some, may be the derivation of the present application.

DENVER is the capital. The name was given after James W. Denver, who was Territorial Governor of Kansas in 1858, before Kansas and Colorado were separated. The name was adopted upon the consolidation in 1860 of the towns of St. Charles and Aurora.

Colorado is the "CENTENNIAL STATE," because it was admitted in 1876, the Centennial year.

The people of Colorado have been called "ROVERS," from the roving disposition of its settlers, at the time of the Pike's Peak gold fever.

The State motto is *Nil sine numine*, "Nothing without God."

California.— "Sir Francis Drake, in 1579, sailed along the coast of California, naming it New Albion. In 1769, the Spaniards established the mission of San Diego and in 1776, one at San Francisco. In 1803, they had eighteen missions with over 15,000 converts, and the government of the country was in the hands of the Franciscan monks. The Mexican revolution, in 1822 overthrew the Spanish power in California, and, soon after, the Franciscans were stripped of their wealth and influence. In 1831, the white population did not exceed five thousand. From 1843 to 1846, many emigrants from the United States settled in California, and, under the leadership of Fremont and others, wrested the country from Mexico. By the treaty at the close of the Mexican war, Upper California was ceded to the United States. It embraced what is now known as California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and parts of Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico."*

"In 1849 Congress began legislation looking to the establishment of settled governments for the territory acquired from Mexico. A fierce contest arose over the slavery question. The next year under what is known as the 'Compromise of 1850,' an omnibus bill was passed, providing governments for California, Utah, and New Mexico, leaving to each the right to decide upon the slavery question for themselves. The population of California had increased so rapidly during the excitement following the discovery of gold in 1849 that the people called a convention, formed a State Government and, adopting a Constitution prohibiting slavery, were admitted September 9, 1850, without having been under a Territorial government. Its prescribed limits are 42° parallel, from the Pacific Ocean to the 120° meridian, thence south on said meridian to the 39° parallel of latitude, thence by a straight line to the intersection of the 35° parallel and the Colorado River, thence down that river to the mouth of the Gila River, thence west by the Mexican boundary line to

*Barnes' Brief History of United States p. 206.

the Pacific Ocean." [The maps in Townsend MacCoun's *Historical Geography* delineating the breaking up of the territory west of the Mississippi will be of special value to the reader at this point.]

The State was settled by the Spaniards at San Diego in 1769.

The name California was first applied to the gulf on the west side of Mexico, then to the Lower California peninsula, then gradually extended to an indefinite portion of the adjoining continent as far north as 42° parallel.

The name is traced by Hale, 1882, to "Las Sergas de Elplandian," a romance published in 1510, written by Garcia Ordoñez de Montalvo, in which a pagan queen named Calafia, living in the kingdom of California, furnishes an army of Amazons to Esplandian, emperor of the Greeks, to aid in defending Constantinople against Eastern infidels.

The land of Califia is noted as an island "rich with gold, diamonds and pearls;" the belief of Dr. Hale being that, Cortez having thoughts of the expected discovery of gold uppermost in his mind, that as a western pioneer gives the name "Eden" to his new home, so Cortez called *his* new discovery "California." In some old geographies California is laid down as an island.

Said by some to be from the root of the Spanish *Califa* [caliph] from the Arabic *Khalifah*, "successor," from *Khalafa*, "to succeed."

H. H. Bancroft (History of California) by foot-note: The Latin *calida fornax*, or "hot furnace," is the most common conjectural derivation, the reference being supposedly either to the hot climate, though it was not hot compared with others to which the discoverers were accustomed, or to the hot baths, or *temescales*, of the natives, *Calidus fornus*, *Caliente fornalia*, Californo, and *Caliente horno*, are other expressions of the same root, Archibald noting of the last that it would be rather *horno caliente*, making the name Fornicalia, instead of California.

Another derivation is from *cala y fornía*, Spanish and Latin for "cove and vault" or "vaulted cove" from a peculiar

iar natural formation near St. Lucas.

From the Greek we have *Kala phor nea*, *Kala phora nea*, *Kala phor neia*, *Kala phorneia*, *Kala chora nea*, or *Kalos phornia*, variously rendered "beautiful women," "moonshine or adultery," "fertile land or country,"

Colofon or *Colonfornia*, the Spanish for "resin," has been suggested.

In Upper California the idea was a favorite one, that the name was of Indian origin, but there was little agreement respecting details. According to the Vallejos, Alvarado and others all agreed that it came from *Kali forno*, the information coming from Baja California natives; but there were two factions, one interpreting the words, "high hill" or "mountain" and the other "native land." E. D. Guilbert resident of Copala Sinaloa told me [Bancroft] in 1878 that an old Indian of his locality called the peninsula *Tebalifalñi-al*, "the sandy land beyond the water."—Townsend's "*U. S. Index*" p. 54.

The capital is SACRAMENTO. *Sacramento* is the Spanish for sacrament and the name is alleged to be from a Spanish Catholic missionary station of this name established here.

California is popularly known as the "GOLDEN STATE," through its being the most important gold producing region in the world.

The people of California are called "GOLD HUNTERS," a soubriquet of the "forty-nine-ers," whose desire was the finding of gold.

The State motto is *Eureka*, "I have found it."

Nevada was organized as a Territory March 2, 1861, and comprised that portion of Utah west of meridian 115°. On October 31, 1864, it was admitted as a State, when to its Territorial limits was added on the east another degree of longitude and a section from the Territory of Arizona bounded north by the 37° parallel, south and west by the California line, east by Colorado River and meridian 114°.

The first settlement was made at Genoa, at the base of the Sierras, in 1850.

The name of the State is from the mountain range run-

ning through the division, the Sierra Nevada. Spanish words, *Serrado*, "serrated or saw-toothed," *Nevada*, "snowy," *i. e.* "snowy mountains," the application to the mountains is taken from the Sierra Nevada Mountains of Grenada. [The original proposition before Congress was to name the section "Sierra Nevada Territory."]

The capital is CARSON CITY, named in honor of Christopher Carson, or as more widely known as Kit Carson, the noted frontiersman and hunter.

Nevada is popularly known as the "SAGE BRUSH STATE" (sometimes improperly called the Sage Hen State). The water in most of the rivers sinks and only appears at intervals and hence the valleys produce little or no grass. Grass mostly grows only on ridges, foot-hills and mountain-sides, where the snow drifts and lays until late in the spring; while nearly every valley getting but little moisture grows only sage brush. The grass affords fair pasturage in the summer and fall, but when the snows of winter begin to fall, live stock and wild game are driven down into the valleys, and subsist on the tender tops and seed of the white sage, (*Artemisia*), which is quite nutritious, and thus live till spring. Also so named because *Artemisia* is the only conspicuous flora of the State.

Also called the "SILVER STATE," being applicable to its rich silver mines; the Seal of the State outlining the industry.

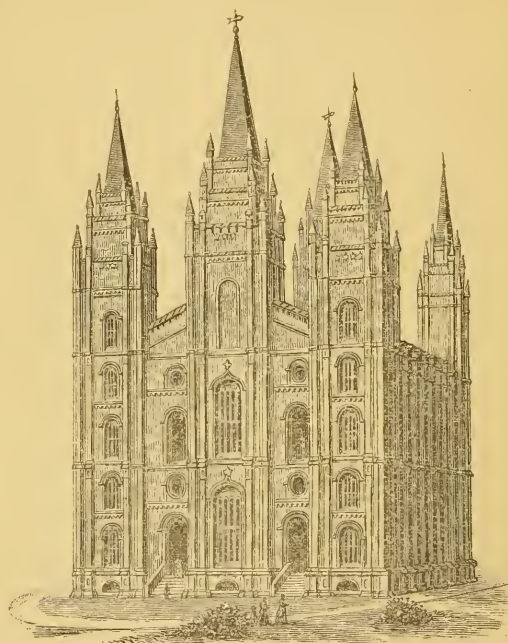
The people of Nevada are called SAGE-HENS, from the game bird, *Tetrao Artemisia*, [called by Audubon "The Cock of the Plains,"] from frequenting and feeding on the sage that grows in profusion. The bird is of handsome plumage, and almost the size of a turkey-hen.—*Townsend*.

The State motto is *Volens et potens*, "Willing and able." The motto, "All for our Country," occurs upon the State Seal.

THE TERRITORIES.

Utah was organized as a Territory under the Compromise of 1850, (September 9th), from the territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, and em-

braced all west of the Rocky Mountains between parallels 37° and 42° to the California line. This area was reduced by the formation, in 1861, of the Territories of Nevada and Colorado; in 1864 and 1866, by the extension eastward of



THE NEW MORMON TEMPLE.

The new temple, which was dedicated April 6, 1893, is built of granite, almost white. Its length is $182\frac{1}{2}$ feet, its width 99 feet. There are six towers, three on the east end and three on the west. The main tower at the east end, where the entrance is, is $222\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; the western tower is 219 feet high. The height of the building proper is $167\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The cost is variously estimated from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

the limits of the state of Nevada, and in 1868, by the formation of Wyoming Territory.

On July 16, 1894, Utah was granted an Enabling Act, which names the first Monday in March, eighteen hundred and ninety-five as the date on which the people of Utah should meet to form a constitution and State government.

Utah was settled at Salt Lake City by the Mormons from Illinois in 1847.

In March, 1849; the Mormons organized the State of

Deseret, ('honey bee') and adopted a constitution, but Congress refused to receive it. Through the action of Hon. Edward Everett, at the time Secretary of State, the name, Utah, was adopted.

The practice of polygamy was the one principal thing that kept Utah out of the Union for so many years. The practice of polygamy has been abandoned for several years by the church and people, and the People's or Church party disbanded by its constituted leaders.

The name Utah is from a tribe of Indians, *Utes*, *Utahs*, or *Yutas*, which signifies "dwellers in mountains."

The capital, SALT LAKE CITY, receives its name from the Great Salt Lake, near which it is situated.

The people of Utah are sometimes called "Utes," "Utonians," "Mormons," and "Saints."

New Mexico.—The territory of New Mexico was organized Dec. 13, 1850, from that portion of the region transferred by Mexico to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, embraced between the Rio Grande River and the California line south of the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, and that portion of the Texas cession of 1850 bounded east by the 103° meridian, north by the 38° parallel, west by the Rio Grande, and south by the 32° parallel. To this was added, in 1853, the strip south of the Gila (He-la) River, acquired by the Gadsden purchase December 30, 1853. The formation of Colorado territory, in 1861, and of Arizona territory, in 1863, reduced its area to the present limits.

The oldest settlement is Santa Fé. The founding of Santa Fé is usually attributed to Antonio de Espejo (1582); but it seems that it is not definitely known when the town was founded. It is said to have been a populous Indian pueblo, when visited by the Spaniards in 1542.

If old Spanish records recently discovered, are to be credited, the chapel of San Miguel was built as early as the foundation of St. Augustine, Florida.

Several Spanish explorers and adventurers probable visited the site of Santa Fé at a very early date. Among these may be mentioned Cabeza de Vaca, in 1537; Marco di Niza, in 1539; Coronado, in 1540; and Francisco de Bonillo, in 1581.

There probably is no city of greater historic interest in the United States than Santa Fé, it having been the capital of New Mexico since 1640. Here is located the "Palace" or old adobe government building. For two and a quarter centuries this building was the home of the Spanish, and the governors of the République of Mexico. Since the American occupation it has been the abode of the Territorial government. Here General Lew Wallace wrote "Ben Hur," while Governor, in 1879 and 1880.



THE PALACE.

The name, New Mexico, was given the Territory as a distinguishing name from "old" Mexico, it having been a former possession of Mexico. The name, Mexico, is from the Aztec god "Mexitli." The territory was called *Nova Mexicana* by Antonio de Espejo.

The capital of New Mexico is SANTA FE. In the records of former governments Santa Fé is mentioned as the city of Santa Fé de San Francisco de Asis. The name is said also to have been given by Espejo in 1582, *La Ciudad de la Santa Fé de San Francisco*; "the City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis," St. Francis being the patron saint.

New Mexico is sometimes referred to as the "land of sunshine, silence and adobe," or the "land of sunshine and *poco tiempo*, or *mañana*." The houses of New Mexico are nearly all built of adobes, or sun-dried brick. *Poco tiempo*, in the Spanish language means "in a little time," or "short-

ly," *mañana*, is the Spanish for "to-morrow." It is said that the native population of New Mexico "never do to-day what they can put off till to-morrow," hence the land of a "little time," or "to-morrow."

During the Mexican War, the Americans called the Mexicans "greasers," and the Mexicans called the Americans "gringos."

The term, "greaser" was applied to the Mexicans, who had more Indian than Spanish blood.

The Americans, during the Mexican War, used to sing a song called "Green grow the rushes, oh!" which was very popular at that time. The American Army used to sing the song at all points in Mexico and sometimes on the march. The Mexicans did not understand one word of English and the words sounded like "gringos" to them, and supposing it to be the National song of the Americans they have since called the Americans, "gringos."

The motto on the Territorial seal is *Crescit Eundo*, "It increases by going."

Arizona was organized as a Territory February 24, 1863. As first constituted it embraced all that portion of the Territory of New Mexico lying north of the Gila River and west of the 109° meridian, subsequently that portion of the Mesilla Valley south of the Gila, west of the same meridian was included. On the admission of Nevada as a State in 1864, it lost the small section west of the Colorado River and meridian 114°, which was included in that new State.

The oldest settlement of Arizona is a matter of serious doubt. Tucson is generally accepted as the most ancient pueblo (village). As it was a town of the Pima Indians in 1540, (when visited by Coronado), some take that date. There seems to be better authority for the occupation of this Indian village by Spaniards in 1630. Yet after this the whole region was abandoned for many decades, and the date of the return of the Spaniards seems to have been lost. The Presidio (military station) of Tubac, a short distance south of Tucson, was re-established in 1752, and it is assumed that Europeans again peopled Tucson shortly after that date.

The first government in Arizona was organized at Navajo Springs, in the northeastern portion, December 29, 1863, John N. Goodwin being the first governor, by virtue of appointment from President Lincoln.

The seat of government was soon removed to Wipple Barracks and thence to Prescott, where the "solid log residence of Governor Goodwin is still one of the sights.

In 1867 the capital was removed to Tucson, whence it returned to Prescott in 1877. The executive offices rested in Prescott till 1889, when the first act of the sitting legislature was to remove the capital and themselves forthwith to PHOENIX. And at Phoenix it is probably fixed for all time to come, in as much as population and accessibility alike favor the location, and as capital grounds have been established and improvements begun on the same.

The name, Phoenix, was given to the city, when laid out in 1872, by a member of the townsite committee, an educated Englishman, a rather mysterious character who passed under the name of Darrell Duppa. Various patriotic American names were suggested as suitable to the occasion, but Duppa, referring to the many ruins in the vicinity and even on the site, suggested that, as the town was to rise, Phoenix-like, on the ashes of an ancient civilization, the name of the fabled bird of immortality would be most appropriate.

Most authorities record Arizona as an Indian name meaning "sand hills."

The Zuñi Indians had a legend in which a young celestial "Arizona," signifying "maiden queen," became the mother of twins through some holy medium; these children being the original father and mother of the Zuñi tribe.

The word is also attributed to the Aztec, *Arizuma* in the original, the present word being a corruption and accepted as Spanish. The Aztec derivation signifies "silver bearing," referring to the mountains containing silver, and a tradition among the Mexican people, near the frontier of a silver mine called "La Arizona."

It has been suggested that Arizona comes from *narizona*, the feminine form of the Spanish *narizon*, meaning a "big

nose." On the supposition that time and usage has eliminated the initial *n* the name is as it now stands.

The Territory is often termed the "Land of Sunshine and Silver," and also, "The Sun-Kissed Land."

The Territorial motto is, *Sitat Deus*, "Founded by God."

Indian Territory.—As the states east of the Mississippi filled up the government adopted the plan of transporting the Indian tribes to specified reservations west of the Mississippi. An act of Congress of June 30, 1834, to regulate trade with the Indians, declared that "all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi River and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana or the Territory of Arkansas" should be considered the Indian country, a geographical, but not an organized political division. From this wide area, as emigration pressed westward, Territories have been successively formed until, on the formation of Kansas and Nebraska in 1854 it was reduced to the territory within meridians $94^{\circ} 42'$ and 100° , and parallel 37° and the Red River. (The Public Lands, or "No Man's Land" lying to west was never a part of the Indian Territory, as erroneously indicated on many maps.) The Territory was not further reduced till March 27, 1889, when, by the President's Proclamation, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY was opened up for settlement by the whites. (See Oklahoma). By Act of May 2, 1890, the remainder of the whole western part of the Territory was included in Oklahoma Territory, leaving the present boundaries of Indian Territory as follows: *north*, the 37° parallel; *east*, the $94^{\circ} 42'$ meridian; *south*, the Red River; *west*, the 96° meridian to $36^{\circ} 10'$ parallel, west on this parallel to $96^{\circ} 38'$ meridian, south on this meridian to the North Fork of the Canadian River, west on this river to $96^{\circ} 47'$ meridian, south on this meridian to the Canadian River, west on this river to the 98° meridian, south on this meridian to the Red River, the southern boundary.

The capital of the Territory is TAHLEQUAH, also capital of the Cherokee Nation. Tahlequah is a Cherokee Indian word and properly spelled according to their pronunciation is *Tol-*

ikwa. *Talikwa* or *Tellico* is a town name dating back probably to 1760, and inquiry (Peling says): "develops the fact that the Cherokee themselves have now lost its meaning; so that we must have recourse to the doubtful process of etymologizing to supply it. *Táli*, means 'two', *Ekwa*, means 'large' or 'great', *ekwahiyi*, abbreviated to *Ekwahi*, is 'large town or place,' the final *hi* or *i* being a locative. The word as it stands may then mean place of two large towns".

Such a meaning is the more likely as the original Tellico was near the mouth of the river of the same name in Tennessee in the heart of the upper Cherokee settlements.—*Malcolm Townsend*.

Oklahoma.—On March 27, 1889, by proclamation of the President, a tract of two million acres was opened for settlement in the heart of Indian Territory. No one was allowed to enter this tract and take up land until twelve o'clock, noon, April 22nd, when, at the blast of a bugle, the border was crossed by more than fifty thousand prospectors and home-seekers.

This tract, originally known as Oklahoma, was the origin of Oklahoma Territory; and its boundaries, as first constituted, were as follows: *North*, the south line of the Cherokee Strip ($36^{\circ} 10' N.$ Lat.); *East*, the Indian Meridian ($97^{\circ} 15' W.$ Lon. from Greenwich); *South*, the South Canadian River; *West*, the range line between ranges 8 and 9 west of the Indian Meridian ($98^{\circ} 6' W.$ Lon.).

By Act of May 2, 1890, the whole western part of Indian Territory was included, together with the tracts known as "Public Land" or "No Man's Land" (q. v.) and the "No Man's Land of Texas."* (See Texas.)

Following is Section 1, of the Act, describing the boundaries of Oklahoma Territory:

* It will be observed that in the Act of May 2, 1890, Congress does not make special mention of "No Man's Land of Texas," more than to include it, by described boundaries, in Oklahoma Territory, which would indicate that it was regarded as a portion of the part of Indian Territory included. The discrepancy in the minds of geographers, relating to this point, arises from the fact that the treaty of 1819 stipulated the boundary between Spain and the United States according to Melish's map of the United States, improved to January 1, 1818. The Congressional enactment of May 2, 1890, undoubtedly settles the matter forever.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE A TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA, TO ENLARGE THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES COURT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, SEC. 1. That all that portion of the United States now known as the Indian Territory, except so much of the same as is actually occupied by the five civilized tribes,* and the Indian tribes within the Quapaw Indian Agency, and except the unoccupied part of the Cherokee outlet, together with that portion of the United States now known as the Public Land Strip, is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Oklahoma. The portion of the Indian Territory included in said Territory of Oklahoma is bounded by a line drawn as follows: Commencing at a point where the ninety-eighth meridian crosses the Red River, thence by said meridian to the point where it crosses the Canadian River, thence along said river to the west line of the Seminole Country, thence along said line to north fork of the Canadian River, thence down said river to the west line of the Creek Country, thence along said line to the northwest corner of the Creek Country, thence along the north line of the Creek Country to the ninety-sixth meridian, thence northward by said meridian to the southern boundary line of Kansas, thence west along said line to the Arkansas River, thence down said river to the north line of the land occupied by the Ponca tribe of Indians from which point the line runs so as to include all the lands occupied by the Ponca, Tonkawa, Otoe and Missouri, and the Pawnee tribes of Indians until it strikes the south line of the Cherokee outlet which it follows westward to the east line of the State of Texas, thence by the boundary line of the State of Texas to the point of beginning; the Public Land Strip which is included in said Territory of Oklahoma is bounded east by the one-hundredth meridian, south by Texas, west by New Mexico, north by Colorado and Kansas. Whenever the interest of the Cherokee Indians in the land known as the Cherokee outlet shall have been extinguished and the President shall make proclamation thereof, said outlet shall thereupon and without further legislation, become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma. Any other lands within the Indian Territory not embraced within these boundaries shall hereafter become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma whenever the Indian nation or tribe owning such lands shall signify to the President of the United States in legal manner its assent that such lands shall so become a part of said Territory of Oklahoma, and the President shall thereupon make proclamation to that effect. Congress may at any time hereafter change the boundaries of said Territory, or attach any portion of the same to any other State or Territory of the United States without the consent of the inhabitants of the Territory hereby created: PROVIDED, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to impair any right now pertaining to any Indians or Indian tribe in said Territory under the laws, agreements and treaties of the United States, or to impair the rights of person or property pertaining to said Indians, or to effect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation or to make any law respecting said Indians, their lands, property, or other rights which it would have been competent to make or enact if this Act had not been passed.

SEC. 2.

The Cherokee Strip was not opened for settlement until twelve o'clock, noon, September 16, 1893.†

* The five civilized tribes are the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles.

† This great tract of land bordering upon the Kansas line from the 96th meridian 180 miles west and 58 miles in breadth, had, in 1824, been given to the

The boundaries of Oklahoma, as now constituted, may be traced upon a good map of the United States as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the 103° degree of longitude, west from Greenwich, with the 37° of north latitude, thence due east to the 96° of west longitude, thence south to the $36^{\circ} 10'$ of north latitude, thence west to the $96^{\circ} 38'$ of west longitude, thence south to the North Fork of the Canadian River, thence west along the course of the North Fork of the Canadian River to the $96^{\circ} 46'$ of west longitude, thence south to the Canadian River, thence west and north-west along the course of the Canadian River to the 98° of west longitude (survey of 1859 and 1871, which lacks nearly three minutes of longitude of being as far west as 98° of recent surveys), thence south, by slightly west, in a direct line to the intersection of the 98° of west longitude (recent surveys) with the 34° of north latitude, at which point the 98° of west longitude also meets the Red River, thence west, following the course of the Red River to the 100° of west longitude, thence north to the $36^{\circ} 30'$ of north latitude, thence west to the 103° of west longitude, thence north to the place of beginning.

The first settlement was made at Oklahoma City, at twelve o'clock, noon, April 22, 1889, and during that afternoon nearly every quarter section in Oklahoma Territory was occupied.

Oklahoma is a Choctaw word signifying "red people", "red town", "red region", etc., *okla*, "city, town, tribe, settlement," etc., *homa*, *humma* or *umma*, "red".

The word is said to also mean "Beautiful Land."

The capital is GUTHRIE. The city was founded April

Cherokee Indians as a hunting outlet from their home reservation in the eastern part of the Territory to the 100th meridian, then the western boundary of the United States in that latitude. There were over 8,000,000 acres in this tract, but the Government considered all this country a part of the "Great American Desert," and, consequently worthless, so it readily gave the Cherokees the right to use the land for hunting purposes forever. In 1832 Washington Irving visited this tract of land, and describes a buffalo and wild horse hunt there in his book entitled "A Tour on the Prairies," painting in most glowing terms the beauty of the land and predicting for it a future even beyond the imagination of the most ardent boomer of later days. Designated in the treaty of 1832 as the Cherokee outlet, this land later became known as the Cherokee strip because of its shape.

22, 1889, and was named after Judge Guthrie of Topeka, Kansas, by the A. T. & S. F. R. R., which had a station there before the opening of the Territory.

Oklahoma is popularly known as the "Home Land".

The motto on the Territorial Seal is *Labor omnia vincit*, "Labor conquers everything."



GREAT SEAL OF OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

No Man's Land.—"So much has been said about the strip of public land known variously as the 'Neutral Strip,' 'Public Land Strip,' or 'No Man's Land,' that it becomes a matter of interest to learn how this body of land, one-fifth larger than the State of Connecticut, for a while was without law, government or any restraint except that which public opinion upheld. For a few years this area, now a part of Oklahoma Territory, (Beaver county) was as much beyond the jurisdiction of statutory law of the United States as though it were a part of Central Africa. Let us see how this condition of affairs came about.*

"Formerly No Man's Land was a part of Mexico; but when the Texans threw off the Mexican yoke and established the Republic of Texas, this strip was a part of the new republic; it was never, however, a part of the *state* of Texas. The Indian Territory was formed in 1835-37, and its western limit was then the western limit of the United States, but it

* Seven good authorities formerly placed the "Public Land Strip" on their maps as a part of Indian Territory. It will be seen that this was incorrect.

should be remembered that the western boundary of the United States was the 100th meridian; beyond that meridian the territory belonged to Mexico, and it so remained as Mexican territory until the close of the Mexican War. When the Indian Territory was formed it provided that the 'outlet of the Cherokee nation should be a free and unmolested ground reaching to the western boundary of the United States'; but as the territory of the United States extended only to the 100th meridian, the boundary of the Cherokee nation could not extend beyond it. This fixed the western boundary of the Indian Territory, and the eastern boundary of No Man's Land.

"With the admission of Texas to the United States there was a certain difficulty to avoid. The line north of which slavery was not permitted to exist was the parallel $36^{\circ} 30'$, while the northern boundary of Texas extended to the 37th parallel. Rather than to lose the privilege of slaveholding, Texas voluntarily ceded to the United States all land north of $36^{\circ} 30'$. This fixed the southern boundary of No Man's Land.

"But at this time all the territory north and west of Texas was unorganized, and embraced a very wide area. When, in 1854, the Kansas and Nebraska bill came up before the United States Senate, it was proposed to make the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$ the southern boundary of Kansas, but Senator Stephen A. Douglas, under the supposition that the 100th meridian was not the treaty limit of the Indian Territory, secured an amendment to the bill, making the parallel of 37° the southern limit of Kansas, in order not to deprive the Cherokees of land which it was supposed belonged to them. So a part of the northern boundary of No Man's Land was fixed; and when Colorado Territory was formed, its southern limit of 37° fixed the rest of the boundary. Following closely upon this, the Territory of New Mexico was organized, and its eastern limit of the 103d meridian fixed the western boundary of the neutral Strip.

"And thus a large tract of land remained for several years entirely without the pale of law, for the jurisdiction

of each United States court is limited by political boundaries, and no court can take cognizance of crime beyond its jurisdiction. Therefore No Man's Land with its population of 10,000 was without protection of life and property except that which was offered by the revolver and the Winchester rifle, until statutes were enacted to meet the difficulty. The final annexation of the area to Oklahoma Territory put an end to future troubles."—*Redway's Manual of Geography*.

District of Columbia.—With the organization of the Government it became necessary that Congress should have a permanent home. The Constitution empowered Congress "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States." All agreed that it should be centrally located, but sectional jealousies made the choice of a place a difficult one.

It is said that during the first session of Congress, the Federalists, in consideration of two votes by Virginia members to carry an important financial measure, voted that, after remaining ten years in Philadelphia, the seat of the government should be permanently located on the Potomac.

The requisite territory was offered to the United States for the purpose by the State of Maryland, December 23, 1788, and by the State of Virginia, December 3, 1789, and located by proclamation of President Washington, March 30, 1791, partly in Maryland and partly in Virginia.

Nearly one-half of the original District, which was ten miles square, was on the Virginia side of the Potomac, but the people of Alexandria County,—the Virginia portion,—were dissatisfied, and, by Act of Congress July 9, 1846, this portion of the original District was retroceded to the State of Virginia, leaving its present area exactly 69.245 square miles, usually given as 70 square miles.

* "Though the remaining portion of the District has always been under the exclusive authority of Congress, it has passed through many changes in the manner of its govern-

* The Youth's Companion, Nov. 13, 1890.

ment.

“In 1802 Washington was incorporated as a city, with a mayor annually appointed by the President, and with a city council, at first wholly appointed by the President, and afterward in part elected by the people. The affairs of the remainder of the District were administered by a body called the ‘Levy Court.’

“In 1871 these functions were abolished, and upon the District was conferred a sort of Territorial government, with a governor appointed by the President, a legislative assembly and a delegate in Congress.

“But in three years this form of government proved so unsatisfactory that it was abolished; and finally, in 1878, the present local government of the District was established. The affairs of the District are now administered by a board of three commissioners, all appointed by the President, one of whom must be an officer of the engineer corps of the United States Army.

“The District contains the cities of Washington and Georgetown and a number of villages, but neither of the cities nor any one of the villages has an independent municipal existence. All are under the same local government, and their names have no more than a topographical significance.

“There is a system of courts substantially like that of States in the Union, the judges of which are appointed by the President.

“The District derives its revenues from taxes levied on persons and property, as taxes are laid in other States and communities, and from appropriations by Congress to the amount of one-half of the total annual expenses of the District.

“There are no elections in the District of Columbia. The people have never had a vote for national officers, but at one time they did vote for municipal officers and on certain local matters. The establishment of the present form of government deprived them of even that privilege.”

For the derivation of COLUMBIA see Columbia, South

Carolina.

The capital city of the United States is WASHINGTON. The capital went under the name of FEDERAL CITY till September 9, 1791, when the name was changed to Washington, in honor of President George Washington. The name of the District was given at the same time.

[“We have agreed that the Federal District shall be called the Territory of Columbia, and the Federal City, the City of Washington.”—*From letter of the original Commissioners, dated September 9, 1791.*]

The word *federal* as applied to our government and constitution is from the French word *Fédéraliste*, derived from Latin *foedus, federis*; a covenant, a league.

The following cities have figured as the capitals of the United States:

Philadelphia, from September 5, 1774, until December, 1776; Baltimore, from Dec. 20, 1776, to March, 1777; Philadelphia, from March 4, 1777, to September, 1777; Lancaster, Pa., from September 27, 1777, to September 30, 1777; York, Pa., from September 30, 1777, to July, 1778; Philadelphia, from July 2, 1778, to June 30, 1783; Princeton, N. J., from June 30, 1783, to November 20, 1783; Annapolis, Md., from November, 1783, to November, 1784; Trenton, N. J., from November, 1784, to January, 1785; New York, from Jan. 11, 1785, to 1790, when the seat of government was changed to Philadelphia, where it remained until 1800, when it was finally removed to Washington.

The national capitol and the grounds represent a cash outlay of almost \$20,000,000.

The District of Alaska.—Alaska is a peninsula in the northwestern part of North America.

Though the Zaltieri map of 1566, and those subsequent, showed the separation of America and Asia, there was no definite knowledge as to the width of the separation until 1728, when Vitus Bering, a Danish navigator, in the Russian service, is said to have sailed through the strait which bears his name. It is now believed, however, that Bering did not reach the strait to which he gave his name, but that the cape

which he rounded was to the south of the real East Cape, in latitude 66° .

The connection of the peninsula with the continent was left to be ascertained by Captain James Cook in his explorations in search of an arctic passage, (1776—1779).

In 1732 a Russian fleet being driven from the coast of Russia, landed in Alaska, and annexed it to the Russian Empire.

In 1741, Bering sailed in from Okhotsk toward the American continent, and sighting land about $58\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude, he followed the coast northward for some distance. On July 18, of the same year, he discovered the Rocky range of mountains, the crowning peak of which is Mt. St. Elias.

It is by virtue of these events that Russia acquired her possessions in America.

In 1867, William H. Seward, then Secretary of State, induced Congress to purchase Alaska of the Russian Government. The chief object of the purchase was to extend our power on the Pacific coast.

The treaty of purchase was signed on March 30, 1867, and proclaimed June 20, 1867. The amount paid to the Russian Government was \$7,200,000, in gold. The area of Alaska is 577,390 square miles, being equal to one-sixth of the United States, or nearly twelve states the size of New York.

The eastern boundary of Alaska runs from latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$ * due north along Portland Channel to the juncture of parallel 56° with the shore, thence along the summit of the mountains skirting the coast to the 141st meridian, thence along that meridian to the Arctic Ocean.

The purchase of Alaska was thought by many, at the time, to be a very foolish piece of diplomacy, and Alaska was satirically termed the "REFRIGERATOR OF THE UNITED STATES." But Alaska has proven to be a valuable addition to our territory, the seal trade alone amounting to over

*If the United States had sustained its 54 degrees 40 minutes claim with England in settling the Oregon question she would now have possessed the entire Pacific coast north of Mexico.

\$2,000,000 per annum. It is valuable, also, for furs, forests and fish.

The seals from nearly the entire Bering Sea congregate every summer, in hundreds of thousands, upon the two little Pribilof Islands, called St. George's and St. Paul's, which are in latitude 56° north, and about three hundred miles from the Alaska shore.

The government by Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1870, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to lease the right to engage in the business of taking fur-seals in the Pribilof Islands. A twenty years lease dating from May 1, 1870, was finally executed in August of that year to the Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco. Under its provisions this company paid to the United States the sum of fifty thousand dollars annually; also a revenue tax of two dollars, and a premium of sixty-two and a half cents, for each fur-seal skin taken and shipped by them; and fifty-five cents per gallon for each gallon of oil sold.

The amount paid the government by the Alaska Commercial Company under the terms of this contract was three hundred and seventeen thousand dollars yearly, or about four and a half per cent per annum of the price paid for Alaska.

The company was permitted to kill one hundred thousand seals a year, during a specified season. When the company assumed control of the fisheries, the seal on the Pribilof Islands had become greatly reduced in numbers, and were likely soon to be exterminated. But under the enforcement of these wise regulations the number of seals has increased from one million to five millions, as many as the Islands will sustain.

The contract with the Alaska Commercial Company expired early in 1890, and a new lease between the United States and the North American Commercial company was granted March 12, 1890, by which said company is granted the exclusive right to take fur-seals in the Pribilof Islands in Alaska, for a period of twenty years. Under the terms of the lease the company is to pay to the government an annual rental of sixty thousand dollars, a revenue tax of two

dollars, and a bonus of seven dollars and sixty-two and a half cents on each skin shipped from the Islands.

Under the contract, the Secretary of the Treasury may make such limitation as to the number of seals to be killed as he shall judge necessary under the law for the preservation of the fisheries. The number which the company is permitted to take during the present year (1894) is limited to twenty thousand skins.

“The peninsula was known to the Russian explorers as *Al-ay-es-ka*, the name has since been changed through *Alia-ka*, *Alaksa*, *Alashka* to its present form. When purchased by the United States, the names of Walrussia, American Siberia, Zero Islands and Polario were suggested, but through the proposal of Charles Sumner, he stating it to be the name by which the peninsular Islands were designated to Captain Cook, and translated as meaning ‘the great land.’ ”—*Townsend's U. S.*

This name was originally applied only to the narrow peninsula situated at the southwest extremity of the Alaska Territory. It is a corruption of *alákshak*, *mainland*, *continent*, a term of the Eastern dialects of the Ale-ūt language. The name of *Unalaska Island* contains the same word, for it is contracted from *ángun alákshak*, “to the west of the mainland.” *Ángun*, *west*, also enters into the composition of *Unángun*, a division of the Ale-ūt people, which is reducible to *un*, *people*, and *ángun*, *west*. (From notes by Ivan Petróff.)—*Science, New Series, Vol. I. No. 8.*

SITKA, formerly called New Archangel, is the capital, and chief settlement. The name is taken from a tribe of Indians, the Sitkyans.

On page 69, Wheeling is given as the capital of West Virginia. The present capital is Charleston. In 1872 the capital was moved from Wheeling to Charleston; in 1875 it was moved back to Wheeling, and in 1885, by a vote of the people of the State it was permanently located at Charleston.

CHARLESTON was originally known as “Clendenin’s Set-

tlement' and "The Town at the mouth of the Elk." December 19, 1794, the name of *Charlestown* was fixed by the Virginia Legislature, but from some unknown cause, through common consent it was changed to *Charleston*. The name was originally given by George Clendenin, its founder, in honor of his father, Charles.—*Townsend's U. S.*





APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.



“GERRYMANDERING.”

From pp. 216, 217 of FISKE'S CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

In the composition of the House of Representatives the state legislatures play a very important part. For the purposes of the election a state is divided into districts corresponding to the number of representatives the state is entitled



to send to congress. These electoral districts are marked out by the legislature, and the division is apt to be made by the preponderating party with an unfairness that is at once shameful and ridiculous. The aim, of course, is to lay out

the districts "as to secure in the greatest possible number of them a majority for the party which conducts the operation. This is done sometimes by throwing the greatest possible number of hostile voters into a district which is anyhow certain to be hostile, sometimes by adding to a district where parties are equally divided some place in which the majority of friendly voters is sufficient to turn the scale. There is a district in Mississippi (the so-called Shoe String district) 250 miles long by 30 broad, and another in Pennsylvania resembling a dumb-bell. . . . In Missouri a district has been contrived longer, if measured along its windings, than the state itself, into which as large a number as possible of the negro voters have been thrown."* This trick is called "gerrymandering," from Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, who was vice-president of the United States from 1813 to 1817. It seems to have been first devised in 1788 by the enemies of the Federal Constitution in Virginia, in order to prevent the election of James Madison to the first Congress, and fortunately it was unsuccessful.† It was introduced some years afterward into Massachusetts. In 1812, while Gerry was governor of that state, the Republican legislature redistributed the districts in such wise that the shapes of the towns forming a single district in Essex county gave the district a somewhat dragon like contour. This was indicated upon a map of Massachusetts which Benjamin Russell, an ardent Federalist and editor of the "Centinel," hung up over the desk in his office. The celebrated painter, Gilbert Stuart, coming into the office one day and observing the uncouth figure, added with his pencil a head, wings, and claws, and exclaimed, "That will do for a salamander!" "Better say a Gerrymander!" growled the editor; and the outlandish name, thus duly coined soon came into general currency.‡

* Bryce, *AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH*, vol. i. p. 121.

† Tyler's *PATRIC HENRY*, p. 313.

‡ Winsor's *MEMORIAL HISTORY OF BOSTON*, vol. iii. p. 212; see also Bryce, loc. cit. The word is sometimes incorrectly pronounced "jerrymander." Mr. Winsor observes that the back line of the creature's body forms a profile caricature of Gerry's face, with the nose at Middleton.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE STATES AND
TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITH THE POPULATION OF
THEIR CAPITALS.

(Compiled from U. S. Census of 1890.)

State.	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population.	Capital.	Population.
Alabama.....	52 250	1 513 017	Montgomery.....	21 883
Arkansas.....	53 850	1 128 179	Little Rock.....	25 874
California.....	158 360	1 208 130	Sacramento.....	26 386
Colorado.....	103 925	412 498	Denver.....	106 713
Connecticut.....	4 990	746 158	Hartford.....	53 230
Delaware.....	2 050	168 493	Dover.....	3 061
Florida.....	58 690	391 422	Tallahassee.....	2 934
Georgia.....	59 475	1 837 352	Atlanta.....	65 533
Idaho.....	84 800	84 385	Boise City.....	2 311
Illinois.....	56 650	3 826 351	Springfield.....	24 963
Indiana.....	36 350	2 192 404	Indianapolis.....	105 436
Iowa.....	56 025	1 911 896	Des Moines.....	50 093
Kansas.....	82 080	1 427 096	Topeka.....	31 007
Kentucky.....	40 400	1 858 635	Frankfort.....	7 892
Louisiana.....	48 720	1 118 587	Baton Rouge.....	10 478
Maine.....	33 040	661 066	Augusta.....	10 527
Maryland.....	12 210	1 042 396	Annapolis.....	7 604
Massachusetts.....	8 315	2 238 943	Boston.....	148 477
Michigan.....	58 915	2 093 889	Lansing.....	13 102
Minnesota.....	83 365	1 301 806	Saint Paul.....	133 150
Mississippi.....	46 810	1 289 606	Jackson.....	5 920
Missouri.....	69 415	2 679 184	Jefferson City.....	6 742
Montana.....	146 080	132 159	Helena.....	13 834
Nebraska.....	77 510	1 058 910	Lincoln.....	55 154
Nevada.....	110 700	45 761	Carson City.....	3 950
New Hampshire.....	9 395	376 570	Concord.....	17 004
New Jersey.....	7 815	1 444 933	Trenton.....	57 458
New York.....	49 170	5 997 853	Albany.....	94 923
North Carolina.....	52 250	1 617 947	Raleigh.....	12 678
North Dakota.....	68 645	182 719	Bismarck.....	2 186
Ohio.....	41 060	3 672 316	Columbus.....	88 150
Oregon.....	96 039	313 767	*Salem.....	5 728
Pennsylvania.....	45 215	5 258 014	Harrisburg.....	39 385
Rhode Island.....	1 250	345 506	Providence.....	132 146
South Carolina.....	30 570	1 151 119	Newport.....	19 457
South Dakota.....	79 800	328 808	Columbia.....	15 353
Tennessee.....	42 050	1 767 518	Pierre.....	3 235
Texas.....	265 780	2 235 523	Nashville.....	76 168
Utah.....	84 970	207 903	Austin.....	14 575
Vermont.....	9 565	332 422	Salt Lake City.....	44 843
Virginia.....	42 450	1 655 980	Montpelier.....	4 160
Washington.....	69 180	319 390	Richmond.....	81 308
West Virginia.....	24 780	762 794	Olympia.....	4 698
Wisconsin.....	56 040	1 686 880	Charleston.....	6 742
Wyoming.....	97 890	60 705	Madison.....	13 426
Alaska.....	577 390	31 795	Cheyenne.....	11 690
Arizona.....	113 020	59 620	Sitka.....	1 190
Dist. of Columbia.....	70	230 392	Phoenix.....	3 152
Indian Territory.....	40 117	180 182	Washington.....	230 392
New Mexico.....	122 580	153 593	Tabiequah.....	1 200
*Oklahoma.....	39 450	61 834	Santa Fe.....	6 185
Delaware, Raritan and New York Bays.....	720		*Guthrie.....	2 788
Total, United States, inclusive of Alaska and Indian Territory.....	3 602 996	62 982 244		

* The population of Salem was not separately returned, and the figures given are the total of the returns made for Salem precinct, coextensive with Salem city; East Salem precinct, including part of Salem city; North Salem

THE TEN LARGEST CITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES.

CITIES:	Population in 1880.	Population in 1890.
1. New York, N. Y.....	1,205,299.....	1,515,301.
2. Chicago, Ill.....	503,159.....	1,099,850.
3. Philadelphia, Pa.....	847,170.....	1,046,964.
4. Brooklyn, N. Y.....	566,663.....	806,343.
5. St. Louis, Mo.....	350,518.....	451,770.
6. Boston, Mass.....	369,842.....	448,477.
7. Baltimore, Md.....	382,313.....	434,439.
8. San Francisco, Cal....	233,959.....	298,997.
9. Cincinnati, O.....	255,139.....	296,908.
10. Cleveland, O.....	160,146.....	261,353.

According to the census of 1890 there are 3,715 places in the United States of 1,000 inhabitants or more; 1,522 places having a population of 2,500 or more; 905 places having a population of 4,000 or more; 559 places having a population of 6,000 or more; 448 places having a population of 8,000 or more; 124 places having a population of 25,000 or more; 58 places having a population of 50,000 or more; 28 places having a population of 100,000 or more; 7 places having a population of 400,000 or more; 3 places having a population of 1,000,000 or more. Thirty-three per cent. of total population of United States is in cities of over 6,000 inhabitants.

precinct, including part of Salem city; South Salem precinct, including part of Salem city.

† Tahlequah has formerly been marked on maps as the capital of Indian Territory. Recent authorities mark Muscogee as the capital, for the reason that there is an Indian agent at Muscogee in charge of what is known as "Union Agency," which comprises The Five Civilized Tribes. The relations of this agent to the several tribes are regulated by the different treaties and by orders from the Secretary of the Interior. The Judge or the United States Court, the United States marshal, the United States district attorney, and other United States officials in the Territory reside at Muscogee. But, in fact, Indian Territory has no capital, as it has no organized Territorial government. Each nation, however, has its chief town or capital: viz: Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah; Chickasaw Nation, Tishomingo; Choctaw Nation, Tuskahoma; Creek Nation, Okmulgee; Seminole Nation, Wewoka.

It is difficult to determine the population of places in the Indian Territory, owing to the fact that there are no town lines or any of the ordinary features of organized communities, there being no law to incorporate town-sites. The population of Tahlequah, as given, is as near as it is possible for the Census office to determine. The population of Muscogee is 1,200.

‡ Oklahoma now (January 1, 1895,) has an estimated population of 250,000 and Guthrie, the capital, a population of 9,000.

CENTER OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The center of population is the center of gravity of the population of the country, each individual being assumed to have the same weight, or in other words, it is the geographical point where the population is equal in number in all directions. The following table shows the movement of the center of population since 1790:

Years.	North latitude.	West longitude.	Approximate location by important towns.	Westward movement during preceding decade.	
			
1790	39° 16.5'	76° 11.2'	23 miles east of Baltimore, Maryland, ....	.....	41 miles.
1800	39 16.1	76 56.5	18 miles west of Baltimore, Maryland, ....	.....	36 do.
1810	39 11.5	77 37.2	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C. ....	.....	50 do.
1820	39 5.7	78 33.0	16 miles north of Woodstock, Virginia, ....	.....	39 do.
1830	38 57.9	79 16.9	19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, West Virginia, ....	.....	55 do.
1840	39 2.0	80 18.0	16 miles south of Clarksburg, West Virginia, ....	.....	55 do.
1850	38 59.0	81 19.0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, West Virginia, ....	.....	81 do.
1860	39 0.4	82 48.8	20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio .....	.....	42 do.
1870	39 12.0	83 35.7	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio .....	.....	58 do.
1880	39 4.1	84 39.7	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio.. ....	.....	48 do.
1890	39 11.9	85 32.9	20 miles east of Columbus, Indiana .....	.....

The center of the area of the United States excluding Alaska is in northern Kansas, in approximate latitude 39° 55' and approximate longitude 98° 50'. The center of population is therefore about three-fourths of a degree south and more than seventeen degrees east of the center of area.—*Census Bulletin No. 24.*

When the National Capital was moved in 1800 from Philadelphia to Washington, many people objected, thinking that the new capital was too far west.

When, in 1803, Robert Livingston was negotiating the purchase of Louisiana, he wrote President Jefferson: "I have told them that we should not send a settler across the Mississippi for one hundred years."

LENGTH OF THE COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has recently furnished this statement of the length in statute miles of the general seacoast of the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Alaskan waters; and also the coast line in statute miles, of the same coasts, including islands, bays, rivers, etc., to the head of tide water: General sea-coasts—Atlantic ocean, 2,043 miles; Gulf of Mexico, 1,852 miles; Pacific Ocean, 1,810 miles; Alaska, 4,650 miles. Including islands, bays, and rivers to the head of tide water, the statement was: Atlantic Ocean, 36,516 miles; Gulf of Mexico, 19,143 miles; Pacific Ocean, 8,900 miles; Alaska, 26,376 miles; a total of 90,935 miles.

SIZE OF OUR GREAT LAKES.

The latest measurements of our fresh water seas are given as follows:

Lake Superior.—The greatest length is 335 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 82,000 square miles.

Lake Michigan.—The greatest length is 300 miles, greatest breadth, 168 miles; mean depth, 696 feet; elevation, 606 feet; area, 23,000 square miles.

Lake Huron.—The greatest length is 100 miles; greatest breadth, 169 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 274 feet; area, 20,000 square miles.

Lake Erie.—The greatest length is 250 miles; greatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 84 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

Lake Ontario.—The greatest length is 80 miles; greatest breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

The length of all five is 1,165 miles; covering an area of more than 135,000 square miles.

Erie is the only lake of the chain, having any current, being shallow compared with the others; some one notes, "The surplus waters poured from the vast *basins* of Superior, Michigan and Huron, flowing across the *plate* of Erie, into

the deep *bowl* of Ontario."

The term "Great Lakes," is a substitute for "river," it being claimed that they are widenings of the St. Lawrence River, this stream originating at the source of the now St. Louis River (western end of Lake Superior) and flowing for 2,100 miles to the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Gaspe.—(See "Lake" in "Glossary of Geographical Names" in Townsend's *U. S.*)

NICKNAMES OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Albany, N. Y.,	-	-	Politicana.
Allegheny, Pa.,	.	-	Twin City.
Atlanta, Ga.,	-	-	Gate City.
Baltimore, Md.,	-		Oriole City.
„	-	-	Monumental City.
Bangor, Me.,	-	-	Lumber City.
Boston, Mass.,	-	-	Bean Town.
„	-	-	Puritan City.
„	-	-	Athens of America.
„	-	-	Hub of the Universe.
„	-	-	City of Notions.
„	-	-	Literary Emporium.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	-		City of Churches.
Buffalo, N. Y.	-	-	Queen of the Lakes.
Burlington, Vt.	-		Queen City of Vermont.
Burlington, Ia.	-	-	Orchard City.
Cambridge, Mass.	-		University City.
Chicago, Ill.	-	-	Garden City.
„	-	-	Windy City.
„	-	-	Prairie City.
Charleston, S. C.	-		Palmetto City.
„	-	-	City of the Earthquake.
Cincinnati, O.,	-	-	Queen City of the West.
„	-	-	Paris of America.
„	-	-	Porkopolis.
Cleveland, O.,	-	-	Forest City.
Columbus, O.,	-	-	Railroadia.

Denver, Col.	-	-	-	Queen City.
„	-	-	-	City of the Plains.
Detroit, Mich.	-	-	-	City of the Straits.
Duluth, Minn.	-	-	-	{ Zenith City of the Inland Saltless Sea.
Galveston, Tex.	-	-	-	
Hannibal, Mo.	-	-	-	Texas' Focus.
Harrisburg, Pa.	-	-	-	Bluff City.
Hartford, Conn.	-	-	-	Pivotal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	-	-	-	Insurance City.
Jacksonville, Fla.	-	-	-	Railroad City.
Jersey City, N. J.	-	-	-	Gate City of the South.
Kansas City, Mo.	-	-	-	Terminal-town.
Lafayette, Ind.	-	-	-	Mushroomopolis.
Leavenworth, Kan.	-	-	-	Star City.
Louisville, Ky.	-	-	-	Cottonwood City.
Lowell, Mass.	-	-	-	Fall City.
Madison, Wis.	-	-	-	City of Spindles.
Manchester, N. H.	-	-	-	Lake City.
MacGregor, Ia.	-	-	-	Queen City of N. Hampshire
Memphis, Tenn.	-	-	-	Pocket City.
Middletown, Conn.	-	-	-	Bluff City.
Milwaukee, Wis.	-	-	-	Forest City.
„	-	-	-	Cream City.
„	-	-	-	City of Beer and Bricks.
Minneapolis, Minn.	-	-	-	City of Flour and Sawdust.
Mobile, Ala.	-	-	-	Shell City.
Nashville, Tenn.	-	-	-	City of Rocks.
Newark, N. J.	-	-	-	City of Rocks.
New Haven, Conn.	-	-	-	Birmingham of America.
„	-	-	-	Queen City of New England.
„	-	-	-	City of Elms.
New Orleans, La.	-	-	-	Crescent City.
Newport, R. I.	-	-	-	Eden of America.
New York, N. Y.	-	-	-	Metropolis of America.
„	-	-	-	Empire City.
„	-	-	-	Gotham.
„	-	-	-	Commercial Emporium.
Peoria, Ill.	-	-	-	Whiskeytown.
Philadelphia, Pa.	-	-	-	Quaker City.

Philadelphia, Pa.	-	-	City of Homes.
„ „	-	-	City of Brotherly Love.
„ „	-	-	Centennial City.
Pittsburg, Pa.	-	-	Smoke City.
„ „	-	-	Iron City.
Portland, Me.	-	.	Forest City.
„ „	-	.	Hill City.
Providence, R. I.	-	-	Roger Williams' City.
„ „	-	-	City of Jewelry. [City.
„ „	-	-	Perry Davis' Pain Killer
Quincy, Ill.	-	-	Gem City.
Raleigh, N. C.	-	-	City of Oaks.
Richmond, Va.	-	-	Cockade City.
„ „	-	-	Tobacco City.
„ „	-	-	Modern Rome.
Richmond, Ind.	-	-	Quaker City of the West.
Rochester, N. Y.	-	-	Aqueduct City.
„ „	-	-	Flour City.
Sacramento, Cal.	-	-	Miner's Pocketbook.
St. Louis, Mo.	-	-	Mound City.
St. Paul, Minn.	-	-	North Star City.
Salt Lake City, Utah,	-	-	Mormon City.
San Francisco, Cal.	-	-	Golden Gate City.
„ „	-	-	Frisco.
Savannah, Ga.	-	-	Forest City of the South.
„ „	-	-	Land of the Live Oak.
Sheboygan, Wis.	-	-	Evergreen City.
Springfield, Ill.	-	-	Flower City.
Tacoma, Wash.	-	-	City of Destiny.
Toledo, O.	-	-	Corn City.
Troy, N. Y.	-	-	Laundry-ville.
Vicksburg, Miss.	-	-	Key City.
Washington, D. C.	-	-	City of Magnificent Distances
„ „	-	-	Federal City.
Wheeling, W. Va.	-	-	Nail City.
Worcester, Mass.	-	-	Heart of the Commonwealth.
Xenia, O.	-	-	Twin City.

LENGTH OF A DEGREE OF LONGITUDE.

	MILES.		MILES.
At the equator.....	69.164	At 50°.....	44.545
At 5°.....	68.901	At 55.....	39.760
At 10.....	68.117	At 60.....	34.669
At 15.....	66.821	At 65.....	29.310
At 20.....	65.014	At 70.....	23.725
At 25.....	62.718	At 75.....	17.957
At 30.....	59.947	At 80.....	12.049
At 35.....	56.714	At 85.....	6.048
At 40.....	53.053	At 89.....	1.211
At 45.....	48.982	At 90.....	0.000

The distance around the world on any parallel may be found by multiplying the length of a degree of longitude on the given parallel by 360.



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